NEW-ENGLAND GALAXY.

NO LEVELL'D MALICE
INFECTS ONE COMMA OF THE SOURSE I HOLD.—*Shakspeare.*

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MISCELLANIES.

SPIRIT OF SONG.

BY T. H. BAYLY.

Welcome thee back again, Spirit of Song!
Thy've lost beneath sorrow's cold pressure too long;
Thou'st suffered in silence—how vainly I sought
For words to unburthen the anguish of thought.
Despair haunts the silent endurance of wrong,
Welcome thee back again, Spirit of Song!

Welcome thee back—as the Dove to the ark—
The world was a desert, the future all dark;
But I know that the worst of the tempest is past,
Thou art come with the green leaf of comfort at last;
Around me thy radiant imaginings throng,
Welcome thee back again, Spirit of Song!

I feared thee, sweet spirit! I thought thou wouldst come
With memory's records of boyhood and home;
To the home where I laughed away youth, and was told
It would still be my dwelling place when I grew old;
But visions of *Hope* to thy coming belong,
And I welcome thee back again, Spirit of Song!

Then wilt not, sweet Spirit, thou wilt not, I know,
Unkind to the fruitless indulgence of woe;
That shrinks from the smile that would offer relief,
And seems to be proud of pre-eminent grief;
Thou'lt soothe the depression already too strong,
Welcome thee back again, Spirit of Song!

There's a chord that I never must venture to wake—
No sorrow a loved one hath borne for my sake;
Not her love which no change in my fortunes could chill,
Nor smile of affection that follows me still;
Oh; these are the themes I will proudly prolong,
Welcome thee back again, Spirit of Song!

Welcome thee back, and again I look forth
With my wonted delight on the blessings of Earth;
Again I can smile with the gay and the young,
The lamp is rekindled! the harp is restrung!
Despair haunts the silent endurance of wrong,
Welcome thee back again, Spirit of Song!

[From the New York Mirror.]

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF EUROPE.

BY N. P. WILLIS.—NO. XXI.

Departure from Paris—Desultory remarks.

I take my departure from Paris to morrow. I have just been making preparations to pack, and it has given me a fit of bad spirits. I have been in France only a few months, but if I had lived my life here, I could not be more at home. In my almost universal acquaintance, I have of course made pleasant friends, and, however time and travel should make us indifferent to such volant attachments, I cannot now cast off these threads of intimacy, without pulling a little upon very sincere feelings. I have been burning the mass of papers and cards that have accumulated in my drawers; and the sight of these French invitations, mementos, as they are, of delightful and fascinating hours, almost staggers my resolution of departure. It has been an intoxicating time to me. Aside from lighter attractions, this metropolis collects within itself so much of the distinction and genius of the world; and gifted men in Paris, coming here merely for pleasure, are so peculiarly accessible, that one looks upon them as friends to whom he has become attached and accustomed, and leaves the sphere in which he has met them, as if he had been a part of it, and has a right to be regretted. I do not think I shall ever spend so pleasant a winter again.—And then my local interest is not a light one. I am a great lover of out-of-doors, and I have ransacked Paris thoroughly. I know it all from its broad faubourgs to its obscurest *cul de sac*. I have hunted with antiquaries for coins and old armor; with lovers of adventure for the amusing and odd; with the curious for traces of history; with the romantic for the picturesque. Paris is a world for research. It contains more odd places, I believe, more odd people, and every way more material for uncommon amusement, than any other city in the universe. One might live a life of novelty without crossing the barrier. All this insensibly attaches one. My eye wanders at this moment from my paper to those lovely gardens lying beneath my window, and I could not feel more regret if they were mine. Just over the long line of low clipped trees, edging the fashionable terrace, I see the windows of the king within half a stone's throw—the windows at which Napoleon has stood, and the long line of the monarchs of France, and it has become to me so much a habit of thought, sitting here in the twilight and musing on the thousand, thousand things linked with the spot my eye embraces, that I feel as if I had grown to it—as if Paris had become to me, what is proverbially and naturally enough to a Frenchman —'the world.'

I have other associations which I part from less painfully, because I hope at some future time to renew them—those with my own countrymen. There are few pleasanter circles than that of the Americans in Paris.—Lafayette and his numerous family make a part of them. I could not learn to love this good man more, but seeing him often brings one's reverence more within the limits of the affections; and I consider the little of his attention that has fallen to my share, the honored part of my life, and the best part worth recording and remembering. He called upon me a day or two ago, to leave with me some copies of a translation of Mr. Cooper's letter on the finances of our government, to be sent to my friend Dr. Howe; but to my regret I did not see him. He neglects no American, and is ever busied about some project connected with their welfare. May God continue to bless him!

And speaking of Mr. Cooper, no one who loves or owns a pride in his native land, can live abroad without feeling every day what we owe to the patriotism, as well as the genius of this gifted man. If there is an individual who loves the soil that gave him birth, and so shows it that we are more respected for it, it is he. Mr. Cooper's position is a high one; he has great advantages, and he improves them to the uttermost. His benevolence and activity in all enterprises for the relief of suffering, give him influence, and he employs it like a true philanthropist and a real lover of his country. I say this particularly, though it may look like too personal a remark because Americans abroad are *not* alway *national*. I am often mortified by reproaches from foreigners, quoting admissions made by my countrymen, which should be the last on their lips. A very distinguished person told me a day or two since, that 'the Americans abroad were the worst enemies we had in Europe.' It is difficult to perceive at home how such a remark stings. Proportionately, one takes a true patriot to his heart, and I feel it right to say here, that the love of country and active benevolence of Mr. Cooper distinguish him abroad, even more than his genius. His house is one of the most hospitable and agreeable in Paris; and with Morse and the circle of artists and men of distinction and worth about him, he is an acquaintance sincerely to regret leaving,

From Mr. Rives, our minister, I have received every possible kindness. He has attached me to his legation, to facilitate my access to royal courts and the society of other cities, and to free me from all delays and annoyances at frontiers and custom houses. It is a particular and valuable kindness, and I feel a pleasure in acknowledging it. Then there is Dr. Bowring, the lover and defender of the United States, who, as the editor of the Westminster Review, should be well remembered in America, and of him I have seen much, and from him I have received great kindness. Altogether, as I said before, Paris is a home to me, and I leave it with a heavy heart.

I have taken a place on the top of the diligence *for a week*. It is a long while to occupy one seat, but the weather and the season are delicious; and in the covered and roomy cabriolet, with the *conducteur* for a living reference and all the appliances for comfort, I expect to live very pleasantly, night and day, till I reach Marseilles. *Vaucluse* is on the way, and I shall visit it if I have time and good weather. At Marseilles I shall take the steamboat for Leghorn, and thence get directly to Florence, where I shall remain till I have become familiar with the Italian, at least. I lay down my pen till all this plan of travel is accomplished, and so, for the present, adieu!

[From the N. Y. Constellation.]

MOUSTACHES.

His tawny beard was th' equal grace,
Both of his wisdom and his face.
HUDIBRAS.

'What's them are things growing out of your upper lip, Mister?' asked a country Yankee of a coxcomb whom he met the other day.

'Sar!' exclaimed the dandy, fiercely, raising his rattan, and bristling up to the interrogator—'what business is that to you, sar?'

'Oh, no business of any consequence, to speak on,' replied the Yankee—'I jest axed for information, not being much acquainted with them are things.'

'Well, sar!' returned the gallant, angrily, 'what if you aint acquainted with 'em? Must a fellow of your cloth have the impudence to question a gentleman of mine?'

'Is that raally your cloth, Mister, or is it the tailor's?' asked the countryman.

'The tailor's!' exclaimed the coxcomb, fiercely—'what do you mean by that? Do you intend to insinuate that I—Sdeath! sar, I'll not—

'Well, I thought as much,' returned the Yankee, carelessly sticking his hands in his breeches pockets, and standing stiff before the dandy—'I thought you never intended to pay for them.'

'What is that to you whether I pay for them or not? Havn't I right to manage as I please with my own tailor—to pay him, or to let it alone?'

'Why, Mister, that depends very much on what sort of a bargain you make. If your tailor agrees to let you cheat him, why, that's his look out, not mine. But you havn't told me yet what you call them are things on your upper lip.'

'Sar, you're an impertinent puppy, sar.'

'So I heard you say. Now father, he's got a tarryer dog—but he don't tarry much, I can tell you—he'll kill three rats in two seconds—but, as I was saying, father, he's got a tarryer dog, that's darned rough and hairy about the mouth—but, Lord! he aint a circumstance to you: He'd cling his tail between his legs if he was to see you, and cry Ti-i! ti-i! and run to the eend of the world without ever stopping. My gracious! how like the divil you do look with them are things.'

'Look! why, sar, they are all the go now. There's no finished gentleman now but what wears moustaches.'

'Mustychers, do you call 'em? Well, by hokey, they are musty, and rusty too. They look very much like the latter eend of our dog's tail, where he brushes it on the floor. Faugh! I wouldn't touch 'em no more than—'

'Touch 'em! sar, if you offer to put a finger on them, I'll cane you within an inch of your life—I will, sar.'

'What, with that are switch, Mister? I shouldn't mind it no more than I should an oat-straw.'

'Well, sar, you offer to touch my moustaches, and see if you don't get it.'

'Touch your mustychers! Why, I'd as lieves touch two old chaws of tobacker, that have jest been spit out. Touch 'em, indeed! Why, Mister, I wouldn't touch 'em with the tongs. I can't conceive, for my life, what should induce any human critter to wear sich darned nasty looking things as them.'

'Nasty looking! do you call 'em? Sar, you have no taste. Nasty looking, indeed! Why, sar, they are all the admiration of the ladies.'

'Ladies! ha, ha, ha! Ladies! They must have a queer notion any how.. But there are some women who are unaccountable fond of puppies, and sich like animals; and I've seen 'em fondle and kiss 'em, as if they were human critters. But, Lord! I don't see how any woman could ever let her lips come within gun shot of yourn. Admiration of the ladies!'

'Do you question what I say, sar?'

'Why, Mister, I don't know what kind of ladies you have in the city here. But one thing I can tell you—our country gals wouldn't no more let you touch 'em than they would a toad—they're very particular what comes in contact with their lips. But, Mister, how in the name of hair and brustles do you eat? How do you go to work to git the victuals into your mouth, with them are things hanging over it, like a hedge fence over the side of a ditch? Do you eat meat and sich like? or do you live upon spoon victuals.'

'It's none of your business, sar, what I live on. I board at seven dollars a week; and I eat what I please, sar, and I drink what I please.'

'Seven dollars a week! my gracious! we git board and washing, and all, in the country, for a dollar and a half. But I 'spose they charge you five dollars and a half extra for them are mustychers. Faugh! I wouldn't have 'em at the table for ten dollars.'

'D—n it! what a fool I am to stand here talking with a fellow of your cloth.' Thus saying, the man with the moustaches flourished his dandy switch, wheeled about, and walked on. He had gone but a few steps, when the Yankee bawled after him—

'Hulloa! Mister—Don't you want a currycomb? I've got some raal fine ones, with teeth on both sides. They're bang up, I can tell you.'

'Curse your currycombs! and you too.'

'Don't swear, Mister—nor go off in a passion. I meant no offence in what I've said. But I must declare you're the darn'dest ugly looking man in the face, I ever see in all my life.'

APPEARANCE OF THE DEAD. It frequently happens that the features of the dead retain their entire form and individual likeness for many years after their burial. Experience, however, has proved that on exposure to the air for some minutes, dust returns to dust again. The following circumstances occurred at the disinterment of the body of Robert Burns, the poet, sometime in the year 1815, for the purpose of being entombed beneath a splendid monument:

"As a report had been spread that the principal coffin was made of oak, a hope was entertained that it would be possible to transport it from the north east corner of St. Michael's without opening it, or disturbing the sacred deposit it contained. But hope proved fallacious. On testing the coffin, it was found to be composed of the ordinary materials, and ready to yield to the slightest pressure; and the lid removed, a spectacle was unfolded, which, considering the fame of the mighty dead, has rarely been witnessed by a single human being. There were the remains of the great poet, to all appearance nearly entire, and retaining various traces of vitality, or rather exhibiting the features of one who had newly sunk into the sleep of death—the lordly forehead, arched and high—the scalp still covered with hair, and the teeth perfectly firm and white. The scene was so imposing, that most of the workmen stood bare and uncovered, as the late Dr. Gregory did at the exhumation of the remains of the illustrious hero of Bannockburn, and at the same time felt their frames thrilling with some undefinable emotion, as they gazed on the ashes of him whose fame is as wide as the world itself. But the effect was momentary; for when they proceeded to insert a shell or case below the coffin, the head separated from the trunk, and the whole body, with the exception of the bones, crumbled into dust."

SOUTHEY. He certainly is as elegant a writer as any in the kingdom. But those who would love Southey, as well as admire him, must see him, as I did, in the bosom, not only of one lovely family, but of three—all attached to him as a father, and all elegantly maintained and educated, it is generally said, by his indefatigable pen. The whole of Southey's conversation and economy, both at home and abroad, left an impression of veneration on my mind which no future contingency shall ever either extinguish or injure. Both his figure and countenance are imposing, and deep thought is strongly marked in his dark eye; but there is a defect in his eyelids, for these he has no power of raising; so that, when he looks up, he turns up his face, being unable to raise his eyes; and, when he looks towards the top of one of his romantic mountains, one would think he was looking at the zenith.—*Hogg's Autobiography.*

SPIDER BAROMETERS. If the weather is likely to become rainy, windy, or in other respects disagreeable, spiders fix the terminating filaments, on which the whole web is suspended, unusually short. If the terminating filaments are made uncommonly long, the weather will be serene, and continue so, at least for ten or twelve days. If spiders be totally indolent, rain generally succeeds; tho' their activity during rain is certain proof that it will be only of short duration, and followed by fair and constant weather. Spiders usually make some alterations in their webs every twenty four hours; if these changes take place between the hours of six and seven in the evening, they indicate a clear and pleasant night.

[From the Connecticut Mirror.]

THE CROSS.

BY REV. J. H. HAFFITT.

"If I must needs glory, I will glory in the cross of Christ."—ST. PAUL.

The Cross—the Cross!—on Calvary's height,
It lifts its brow, serene and calm,
Adorned with beams of heavenly light,
And redolent with holy balm:
And from its blessed foot, still roll
Rich streams, to heal the sin-sick soul!

The cross—the cross—around its head
Four thousand years their glories bring,
They gather where the Saviour bled—
Where suffered Heaven's immortal King!
The bleeding cross—there incense rose,
There the Redeemer blessed his foes!

The cross—the cross—which Prophets saw,
Through distant Time's dark clouds appear—
To hush the thunders of the law—
With gladness earth and heaven to cheer.
Good tidings rang along the skies—
"The Saviour for lost sinners dies!"

The cross—the cross—Jehovah's might
Awoke upon its burning brow,
And shook the realms of death and night,
And laid their trophied honors low.
Hail glorious cross—victorious sign!
All conquering power—all glory thine!

WITCHCRAFT.

In July, 1825, a man was "swam for a wizard," at Wickham Skeith, in Suffolk, in the presence of some hundreds of people. In that parish lives Isaac Stebbings, a little spare man about 67 years old, who obtains a livelihood as a huckster; and hard by his cottage lives a thatcher, whose wife is afflicted in mind. In the same parish, there happens to be a farmer whose mind is occasionally disturbed. Some one or other put forth the surmise, that these two afflicted persons were bewitched, and Stebbings was spoken of as the "worker of the mischief." Story grew on story; accumulated hearsays were accepted, as "proof undeniable." Among other things it was said, that the friends of the afflicted woman had recourse to some means recorded in the annals of witchcraft for detecting the devil's agent; and that whilst the operation was going on at night, Stebbings came dancing up to the door. In his denial of this circumstance, Stebbings admitted that he did once call at his neighbor's with mackerel for sale at 4 o'clock in the morning, before the family were up, and this admission was taken to be as much as he was likely to make. Besides this, the village shoemaker persisted that one morning, as Stebbings passed two or three times before his house, he could not "make" his wax—the ingredients would neither melt nor mix. Dubbed a wizard beyond all doubt, poor Stebbings, ignorant as his neighbors, and teased beyond bearing, proposed at length of himself, the *good* old fashioned ordeal of "sink or swim." The proposal was readily caught at, and on the following Saturday, at two o'clock, in a large pond, called the Grimmer, on Wickham green, four men walked into the water with him, and the constable of the parish engaged to attend and keep the peace. The sides of the pond were crowded with spectators—men, women and children. Stebbings had on his breeches and shirt; and when the men had walked with him into the water breast high; they lifted him up and laid him flat upon his back on the water. Stebbings moved neither hand nor foot, and continued in that position for ten minutes. This was the first trial, and the spectators called out "give him another." Another trial was accordingly given, for the same length of time, and with the same result. "Try him again, and dip him under the water," was then the cry.—They did so: one of the four men pressed his chest, and down went his head, whilst up came his heels; in a word, he was like a piece of cork in the water. These trials kept the poor old fellow three quarters of an hour in the pond, and he came out "more dead than alive." Still, some were not satisfied. Another man, they said, of his age and size, ought to be swam with him. Stebbings agreed even to this, for he was determined to get rid of the imputation, or die. The following Saturday was appointed for the purpose, and a man called Tom Wilden, of Bacton parish, hard by, was named for his companion. The story now got more wind, and hundreds of people from all the neighboring parishes attended to witness the second ordeal. But, in the interval, the clergyman of the parish, and the two churchwardens, had interfered, and the swimmers were kept away, to the no small vexation and disappointment of the deluded multitude. It is gravely told, that at the very time Stebbings was swam, the afflicted farmer alluded to above was unusually perturbed; he cried out, "I can see the imps all about me; I must frighten them away with my voice;" and his delusion and his noise, as Stebbings did not sink, are put down to his account. To complete the affair, a respectable farmer in a neighboring parish went, it is said, to some "cunning man," and learnt to a certainty that Stebbings was a wizard. The sum of 3*l.* was paid for this intelligence, and for the assurance that Stebbings should be "killed by inches."

These particulars in *The Times* newspaper of July 19, 1825, extracted from the *Suffolk Chronicle*, prove the deplorable ignorance of certain human beings in England. It is to be hoped, that such persons are not allowed to bring up their offspring in the same darkness. Little can be done towards civilizing adults of this description, but their infants may be reared as intelligent members of society.

[From an English Magazine.]

A TALE OF LOVE AND MISERY.

The Meeting.—*"As it fell upon a day."*

There is a certain country, not very far distant from our own: in a certain small town close to the metropolis of this country, there once lived a certain young lady, of the name of Laura. She was the daughter and sole heiress of an honest gentleman—an attorney at law—and was particularly addicted to novels and falling in love. One day she was walking in the woods, in a pensive manner, observing how affectionate the little birds were to each other, and thinking what a blessing it was to have an agreeable lover—when, leaning against an elm tree, she perceived a young man, habited in a most handsome dress, that seemed a little too large for him, and of that peculiar complexion—half white, half yellow—which custom has dedicated to romance. He wore his long, dark locks, sweeping over his forehead—and fixing his eyes intently on the ground, he muttered thus to himself—

"Singular destiny! fearful thought! Shall I resist it?—shall I fly? No! that were unworthy of the name I bear! For four hundred years my forefathers have enjoyed their honors—not a break in their lineage—shall I be the first to forfeit this hereditary distinction? Away with the thought!"

The young gentleman walked haughtily from the tree, and just before him he saw Miss Laura, fixing her delighted eyes upon his countenance, and pleasing herself with the thought that she saw before her an Earl Marshal, or a grand Falconer at the least. The young man stood still, so also did the young lady,—the young gentleman stared, and the young lady sighed. "Fair creature!" quoth the youth, throwing out his arm, but in somewhat a violent and abrupt manner, as if rather striking a blow than attempting a courteous gesture.

Full of the becoming terror of damsel of romance, Laura drew herself up, and uttered a little scream.

"What!" said the youth, mournfully, "do *you* too, fear me?"

Laura was affected almost to tears—the youth took her hand.

I shall not pursue this interview farther—the young people were in love at first sight—a curious event, that has happened to all of us in our day, but which we never believe happens to other people. What man allows another man to have had any *bonnes fortunes?* Yet, when we see how the saloons of the theatres are filled by what must once have been *bonnes fortunes*, the honor must be confessed to be of rather a vulgar description! But what am I doing? Not implying a word against the virtue of Miss Laura. No, the attachment between her and the unknown was of the most Platonic description. "They met again and oft;" and oh, how devotedly Laura loved the young cavalier. She was passionately fond of rank:—it seldom happens in the novels liked by young ladies that a lover is permitted to be of less rank than a peer's son—smaller people are only brought in to be laughed at—odd characters—white stockinged quidnuncs—fathers who are to be cheated—brothers to be insulted; in short, the great majority of human creatures are Russell-squared into a becoming degree of ludicrous insignificance. Accordingly, to Miss Laura, a lover must necessarily be nothing of a Calicot—and she reflected with indescribble rapture on the certainty of having a gallant whose forefathers had enjoyed something like four hundred years in the family. But what was that something? She was curious—she interrogated lover as to his name and rank. He changed color, he bit his lip, and thrust both hands into his breeches pockets. "I cannot tell you what I am," said he! "No! charming Laura, forgive me—one day you will know all.

"Can he be the King's eldest son?" said Laura to herself. After all; this mystery was very delightful. She introduced the young gentleman to her father.

"Ah!" quoth the former, squeezing the Attorney's hand, "your family have been good friends to mine."

"How," cried the attorney, "are we then acquainted! May I crave your name, sir?"

The lover looked confused—he mumbled out some excuse—just at present, he had reasons for wishing it concealed. Our unknown had a long military nose—he looked like a man who might have shot another in a duel.

"Aha!" said the attorney winking and lowering his voice, "I smell you, sir, you have killed your man, eh!"

"Ha!" cried the stranger; and slapping his forehead wildly, he rushed out of the room.

[From the Memoirs of Duchess d'Abrantes.]

A WEDDING HOUR.

On the 9th Brumaire, at nine in the morning, every thing was in motion in our small house of the Rue de St. Croix, and earlier still in the Hotel of the Rue de Verneuil.—For myself, almost before day break I had left home, accompanied by sister Rosalie (who on hearing of my approaching marriage had quitted her retreat to be with me,) to go to my confessor. Having made my confession, I next put to the venerable abbe, my spiritual father, the request that he would perform the religious ceremony of my marriage in the church of the Capuchins, at a quarter past twelve at night; and great was my astonishment at receiving a dry and peremptory refusal.

'What reason,' said he emphatically, 'can General Junot possibly have for refusing to make you his wife in the face of the sun?—What does he fear? Ridicule! No! he has too much sense for that. There must be some cause of objection unknown to us.' I turned pale; but the abbe, in spite of all sister Rosalie's entreaties, proceeded:—'Who shall satisfy me, the priest required to bless this marriage, that he is not already the husband of another?'

'Monsieur l'Abbe, Monsieur l'Abbe!' said Rosalie, in a voice of lively reproach, of which I should not have conceived the good girl capable towards any ecclesiastic, 'Monsieur l'Abbe, for heaven's sake forbear! what are you doing?'

'My duty!' replied he, in a stern voice; 'I perform that duty which nature and the laws impose upon the guardians of this young girl, and which they seem to have cast upon Providence. I, then, as the minister of God, of that same Providence, am bound to watch over the interests of the fatherless orphan.'

'Monsieur l'Abbe,' said I, rising to go, 'my gratitude to you is the same as if your charitable friendship had saved me from a great danger; but it is my duty to remind you that whatever danger may threaten me, I have a support, a protector, a father; and that M. de Pernon, my brother, who unites all those titles, enlightened at once by his tenderness for me and his acute penetration, is capable of judging whether I am deceived by a man whose reputation for honor and loyalty stands so high. I have already explained to you, sir, the reason why he wishes to receive the nuptial benediction at night.'

'The reason is itself injurious to you,' said the abbe, with increasing anger. 'Why should the Commandant of Paris fear to show himself in uniform in one of the churches which his general has just reopened? He would manifest the same repugnance to exhibiting himself tomorrow in the Temple of Victory, now called Sulpice, instead of St. Sulpice!' (This was, in fact, the denomination now given to St. Sulpice, and a fete was at this very time announced to be held at the Temple of Victory (Sulpice) in commemoration of our ancestors.) 'Young lady,' continued the good man, 'do not assume that air of displeasure; it is neither becoming your situation nor mine. Rather thank me for the solicitude I feel for my spiritual child, for such you are my daughter; and it grieves me to think that you may be deceived. Why should your civil marriage take place in the Faubourg St. Antoine? Why are the banns not published at the church? Why is a portion

nal celebration demanded? That before the mayor will take place by day, you will argue —agreed; but where? at the extremity of Paris; in an obscure quarter, where, truly, a former Madame Junot is not very likely to suspect that a successor would be installed in her rights; all this has an ambiguous appearance, and I shall not make myself a party to its execution."

It was equally vain to reason or to petition; the abbe turned a deaf ear to all I could say, and I was obliged to depart without the consolation of knowing that the good father would sanction my marriage with his presence; his blessing he gave me, and prayed that his presentiments might prove unfounded.

I pressed upon him at my departure a purse containing a handsome sum of money, which my brother had given me for that purpose; but though I had seen in the garret in which I had been passing an hour, neither wood nor a stove to receive any, and the weather was already becoming cold, he resisted the offer repeatedly, and even with discontent. I would not, however, listen to the refusal, but left the purse, saying, that what he could spare from his own comforts, he might distribute as my almoner.

The Abbe Lusthier was one of those characters which the continual agitation of our time does not produce; then, in his party, as in ours, there were men of sincerity, who were ready even to sacrifice their lives in the cause to which, from principle or prejudice, they were attached. La Vendee had its martyrs to loyalty, as we had our martyrs to that holy and noble liberty so often condemned to death, but which cannot perish because it is immortal. At this time political good faith was to be found in all ranks; truly the fashion of it has passed away. This poor man, a soldier as well as a priest, had testified his loyalty to the throne and the altar by his personal as well as pecuniary sufferings; he had obtained a dispensation for officiating in his sacred functions, notwithstanding the severe mutilation of his left hand. He lodged at this time in the house of a cartwright in the Rue Pepiniere, and was frequently obliged to change his residence to avoid observation; because, though not absolutely denounced, he was compromised in the confessions of the Chouans. He was, perhaps, a fanatic, but he was sincere. He lay upon ashes, and lived upon roots; he prayed for the happiness of France; but he would have France happy in his own sense of the word. He was, however, a man of sense, and certainly in speaking to me of his apprehensions respecting General Junot, he only expressed what he felt. He was really alarmed, for he saw in Junot only a man of *La Nouvelle France*—of our young France, valiant and glorious, which has taken its degrees in characters of blood—the blood of its sons. He could not comprehend that devotedness to the soil of the country, by which those sons, from among its obscurest ranks, had illustrated their names. He only saw a creation of tempests and storms in this young man, who at twenty seven years of age had attained an elevated rank, by means of a ladder formed of glorious deeds, and a valor attested by numerous cicatrices.

Junot never heard of this little scene till it was related to him some years afterward, with the greatest frankness, on occasion of his calling to request my husband's intervention to obtain for him the cure of Virginie, a little village near Bievre. 'I hope your fears, on my account, are now at an end,' said Junot, smiling, and offering his hand to him—'I assure you, you have no right to retain any; and to prove it I shall request Citizen Fortalis to appoint you to a different benefice from the one you have solicited. I know, from my wife, that your charity, and it is my duty, if possible, to repair the injustice of fate; and I hope, at the same time,' added he, laughing, 'to prove that I am innocent; for I would not silence by an obligation any person who is entitled to reproach me.'

The Abbe Lusthier not only accepted General Junot's offers, but attached himself unreservedly to him. He obtained an excellent cure in the diocess of my uncle, the bishop of Melz, and was some time afterward appointed grand vicar to his friend the Abbe Bernier, bishop of Orleans.

[From the Carlow Morning Post.]

TITHE WAR IN IRELAND.

Victory! Victory!! Victory!!!—Tithes abolished—Mr. Germaine's bullocks released from gaol—The Parsons beaten—Parson Whitty of '98 overcome.

CARLOW, May 28, 1832. Only think of what Parson Whitty has done. The moment he discovered that Wellington took office, that instant the meek Divine issued his mild and apostolic orders to have property to the amount of £112 distrained for £34; and to render it more harassing and expensive, the good Pastor brings an action through the civil courts. What more? Why, the very man (Mr. Germaine) who is thus ill-treated is again further insulted, being denied the common and useful knowledge of the day of the sale of his property. What more? The people are brought into town for seven days, day after day, still every day adjourning the sale, thinking the people would be worn out with fatigue, or, perhaps tempted to violate the peace, from the provocation caused by this delay. What more? Mr. Wat Newton, a magistrate, who had nothing at all to do in the matter, writes to Dublin for a notorious driver, Campbell, to come down and purchase the cattle.

And what has been the consequence? Why, a determination on the part of the people to suffer every privation sooner than be overcome. It is most certain had the crew adjourned the sale to the day after, there would have been congregated together in this town no less than one hundred thousand men; and mark their conduct. By that fifty thousand men assembled there was not, perhaps, one glass of whiskey drunk till the sale was over, so determined were they to conquer their enemies by peace and good order—and more, out of that fifty thousand men, not one hundred, perhaps, were to be found in the streets at 8 o'clock at night.

TUESDAY, HALF-PAST TWO. The bullocks are now brought out for sale. The people are kept off from the military by a strong guard of their own body. Mr. Caulfield with some others, are continually galloping back and forward between the people and the military, conveying the intelligence of almost every minute; and a number of respectable and prudent farmers (amounting to about sixty) are stationed at the place of sale, in order to witness the transaction, and to see the man who would bid.

All matters being thus arranged, and the very possibility of a riot being removed, one bullock was offered for sale by the Sheriff, and all. But lo and behold! there is no bidder, and, after a solemn pause, and much writhing and gnashing of teeth among the abonsens, the poor bullock is remanded back again to prison, and the sale adjourned till Friday, at one o'clock! At this moment, when Mr. Caulfield galloped up to the people with the intelligence, it is absolutely impossible to describe the wild shout that was raised by twenty thousand voices. The shout was a mixture of abhorrence and defiance, and being raised with such vehemence, it actually rent the skies. The people, so far from being worn out by fatigue and hunger, are only acquiring fresh vigor, and they all swear they will return tomorrow, bring every man from his employment as they come along, and muster a force of 50,000 men.

HALF PAST ELEVEN. Mr. Jonas Duckett from Belview, arrives from the County of Kildare, with another party of about ten thousand men from Kilkea and Moone; he is followed by twelve large wagons, drawn by horses in tandem, and by about one hundred horsemen with flags and banners. In Tallow street, Mr. Duckett desires the flags and banners to be removed, out of respect to the orders of Capt. Moore, our patriotic Magistrate.

HALF PAST TWELVE. The Queen's County men now arrive in great numbers, so that between the crowds passing in at every moment from Kilkenny, Carlow, and the other counties there are about 50,000 men in town. Hurrah! hurrah! the man "Campbell," who was written for to Dublin, by Walter Newton, in order to purchase the cattle, went off in the mail of last night, it is certain, and hence no bailiff or bidder can be found.

ONE O'CLOCK. Major Ryan is acting his part in a most impartial and honorable way; he seems to have nothing to do whatever with the bullocks or the tithe party—he is merely in the capacity of a commanding officers, and possesses fully the confidence of the people.

HALF PAST ONE O'CLOCK. At this moment all is excitement. Messrs. Caulfield and Germaine, and their party, are galloping back and forward between the people and the military like so many aides-de-camp. There never was any thing witnessed like the judicious arrangement of the people; no accident can possibly happen; all are sober; not a glass of whiskey drunk in town as yet—Clare was nothing to this—the priests are doing their duty—the cattle will be brought out in a few minutes, and they can neither find bailiff nor bidder. They must be sent home again to Mr. Germaine.

TWO O'CLOCK. The bullocks are driven out—a dead pause—there is but one Magistrate to-day in attendance—strange! and they all came yesterday. They dreaded a riot yesterday, with twenty thousand men; and to-day when fifty thousand assemble they all remain at home; will any one riddle me that? No bidder—the sale is abandoned over—Whitty and the tithes are defeated, and Mr Germaine, is desired to drive home the fourteen bullocks. Hurrah! hurrah!! hurrah!!!

All is now cheers and shouts from fifty thousand men. At this moment Major Ryan addresses Mr. Caulfield, Mr. Germaine, and others, and expresses "a hope that the same peaceable conduct which the people have manifested during the last six days will be persevered in; that no exhibition or procession of bullocks through the town will be resorted to, and that no injury will be inflicted on the property or person of Mr. Whitty." Mr. Cahill delivered this message of the Gallant Major, and the result was, that the bullocks were enlarged the whole multitude accompanied them out of town without any exhibition, save the triumphant acclaim which was raised by fifty thousand men shouting and cheering as they went along. The bullocks were all *crowned* with laurels on leaving the town, and followed home by ten thousand men from Rathvilly and that neighborhood.

PARENTAL EXAMPLE. Somebody says *attitude* is every thing; it may be every thing and yet a very *bad thing*. When a man prefers a prostrate attitude in the ditch rather than an upright one in society, it argues a depraved taste and moral debasement. An individual of some little respectability and character was seen repeatedly to fall down in the streets, in this town, last week, from intemperate excesses; he had with him a promising little boy, who unsuspecting the cause of his father's debility, anxiously attempted to sustain him and prevent his coming to the ground. He fell, notwithstanding, and the little fellow, unconscious of the cause, would replace his hat, console his father and attempt to raise the intoxicated brute to his feet again! What healthy direction can such a parent give, or proper, necessary restraint such a father exercise, over the expanding mind and growing character of a youthful son?—Surely the iniquity of some fathers *must* come upon the heads of their innocent children, with aggravated severity.—*Northampton Courier.*

A DANDY CHECK-MATED. An exquisite from one of the Atlantic cities, with spectacles on nose, frowning whiskers and fashionable checked pantaloons, called at a house in this town the other day, and enquired for the mistress. A little, unsophisticated waiting girl, unacquainted with the preposterous trappings of fashion, came to the door, and not suspecting the pretensions of the individual, led him into the unsavory atmosphere of the kitchen; here he remained until the lady of the house found him out and transferred him from his uncomfortable abiding place to one more suited to his *taste* and feelings. After our exquisite had absented himself from the house, the girl was called up and interrogated why she had so mistaken the character of the visitor, as to lead him into the kitchen, rather than seat him in the parlor; her answer was natural and conclusive enough. "*Why ma'am,*" said she, "*I darsn't; he had check'd trouses on!*"—*Ibid.*

UNPARALLELED PARSIMONY. Monsieur Vandeville was one of the most remarkable men in Paris for his avarice. In the year 1735 he was worth one million sterling. At the age of 32 he contracted a fever, which obliged him to send, for the first time in his life, for a surgeon to bleed him, who asking him tenpence for the operation was dismissed. He sent for an apothecary, but he was as high in his demand. He sent for a barber, who at length agreed to undertake the operation for threepence a time; but says the stingy old fellow, how often will it be requisite to bleed? Three times, answered the barber. And what quantity of blood do you intend to take? About eight ounces, was the answer. That will be ninepence—too much—too much, said the miser, I have determined to adopt a cheaper way—take the whole quantity you design to take at three times at one, and it will save me sixpence. This being insisted upon, he lost twenty-four ounces of blood, which caused his dissolution in a few days, and he left his immense property to the King!

SINGULAR CURIOSITY IN NATURE. Mr. Chaney Rogers gathered from an apple tree in this neighborhood, on the 8th inst. four white double roses, the same twig having young apples set on it at the time as large as grapes. Many people have called to see this wonderful phenomenon in nature. The roses are spread about two inches in diameter.

ALPHEUS STARKEY.

Deep River, June 9th, 1832.

—*Middletown (Conn.) Sentinel.*

NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 14, 1832.

MRS. TROLLOPE. We have at length read this famous account of American scenery and manners—and upon the whole, we confess ourselves to be favorably disappointed. The authoress, if indeed it be the production of a female, is a woman of no ordinary mind and observation, and though she often allows national prejudices to interfere with the "plain unvarnished tale" she wishes to deliver, she sometimes praises us even more than we believe that we deserve. Taken as a whole, her book may be read by us with advantage. The lash occasionally falls, but if we will only allow it to produce an amendment of our peculiarities, we shall wisely disarm the next foreign traveller of all means of annoyance.

To a certain extent every country possesses certain general habits, which appear strange and perhaps uncouth to those not accustomed to them. In nations, as well as individuals, they are fair game, and the best way of meeting an attack upon them is to join in the laugh. There is no one more full of these harmless customs than John Bull himself. The very air with which he struts, alike over his own territory and that of any of his neighbors, is legal matter of amusement to them. His rosy, bluff face, which speaks of his frequent potations of port and malt liquors, sets off the eloquence with which he abuses on one side the drinkers of thin wines, and on the other the lovers of old whiskey. And his portly corporation, his hands thrust down to the bottom of his pockets, and his swaggering step, bear witness how highly he thinks of his own rank in creation, while he scolds simple Jonathan for tipping back his chair, and asserting an equality of rights.

Perhaps the most amusing parts of this book are those in which we are in any way brought into comparison with "home, sweet home"—for then the thin veil of attempted candor is forgotten, and we are served up at a fine rate. Take a few examples.

Attending the debates in Congress was of course one of our great objects; and, as an Englishwoman, I was perhaps the more eager to avail myself of the privilege allowed. It was repeatedly observed to me that at least in this instance I must acknowledge the superior gallantry of the Americans, and that they herein give a decided proof of surpassing the English in a wish to honor the ladies, as they have a gallery in the House of Representatives erected expressly for them, while in England they are rigorously excluded from every part of the House of Commons.

But the inference I drew from this is precisely the reverse of that suggested. It is well known that the reason why the House of Commons is closed against ladies was, that their presence was found too attractive, and that so many members were tempted to neglect the business before the House, that they might enjoy the pleasure of conversing with the fair critics in the galleries, that it became a matter of national importance to banish them—and they were banished. It will be long ere the American legislature will find it necessary to pass the same law for the same reason.

Whether this is intended to exhibit the want of attraction in our ladies, or of gallantry in our Legislators, we know not; but "n'importe."

Here follows a compliment to the members from Virginia, a little at the expense of our own Representatives.

Among the crowd, who must be included in this description, a few were distinguished by not wearing their hats, and by sitting on their chairs like other human beings, without throwing their legs above their heads. Whenever I inquired the name of one of these exceptions, I was told that it was Mr. This, or Mr. That, *of Virginia.*

Page 186 shows us what a beneficial effect has been produced upon us, by the strictures of Capt. B. Hall, in leading to the fitting up of the "East Room" in the President's mansion—a piece of information for which we confess ourselves entirely indebted to Mrs. T.

The President has regular evening parties every other Wednesday, which are called his *levees;* the last syllable is pronounced by every one as long as possible, being exactly the reverse of the French and English manner of pronouncing the same word.—The effect of this, from the very frequent repetition of the same word in all companies, is very droll, and for a long time I thought people were quizzing these public days. The reception-rooms are handsome, particularly the grand saloon, which is elegantly, nay, splendidly furnished; this has been done since the visit of Captain Hall; whose remarks upon the former state of this room may have hastened its decoration; but there are a few anomalies in some parts of the entertainment, which are not very courtly. The company are about as select as that of an Easter-day ball at the mansion-house.

Our fair authoress did not seem to be much pleased with the Theatre at Washington; and in simple truth we do not blame her, for it is as dirty a place as we should wish to enter. But the little incident with which she was so fortunate as to meet in ti, must give a lively idea of the manners of an American audience, and the ready wit of an American actor, to all such as "pin their faith" implicitly upon her.

The theatre was not open while we were in Washington, but we afterward took advantage of our vicinity to the city to visit it. The house is very small, and most astonishingly dirty and void of decoration, considering that it is the only place of public amusement that the city affords. I have before mentioned the want of decorum at the Cincinnati theatre, but certainly that of the capital at least rivalled it in the freedom of action and attitude; a freedom which seems to disdain the restraints of civilised manners. One man in the pit was seized with a violent fit of vomiting, which appeared not in the least to annoy or surprise his neighbors; and the happy coincidence of a physician being at that moment personated on the stage, was hailed by many of the audience as an excellent joke, of which the actor took advantage, and elicited shouts of applause by saying, "I expect my services are wanted elsewhere."

One more extract and we have done. It is a slave story, and while it exhibits the hard heartedness produced by slavery in the owners, pays a very pleasant tribute to the "tender mercies" of our fair authoress. We must say of this, however, "we do not believe."

In all ranks, however, it appeared to me that the greatest and best feelings of the human heart were paralysed by the relative positions of slave and owner. The characters, the hearts of children, are irretrievably injured by it. In Virginia, we boarded for some time in a family consisting of a widow and her four daughters, and I there witnessed a scene strongly indicative of the effect I have mentioned. A young female slave, about eight years of age, had found on the shelf of a cupboard a biscuit, temptingly buttered, of which she had eaten a considerable portion before she was observed. The butter had been copiously sprinkled with arsenic for the destruction of rats, and had been thus most incautiously placed by one of the young ladies of the family. As soon as the circumstance was known, the lady of the house came to consult me as to what had best be done for the poor child; I immediately mixed a large cup of mustard and water (the most rapid of all emetics) and got the little girl to swallow it. The desired effect was instantly produced, but the poor child, partly from nausea, and partly from the terror of hearing her death proclaimed by half a dozen voices round her, trembled so violently that I thought she would fall. I sat down in the court where we were standing, and, as a matter of course, took the little sufferer in my lap. I observed a general titter among the white members of the family, while the black stood aloof, and looked stupified. The youngest of the family, a little girl about the age of the young slave, after gazing at me for a few moments in utter astonishment, exclaimed, "My! if Mrs. Trollope has not taken her in her lap, and wiped her nasty mouth! Why, I would not have touched her mouth for two hundred dollars!"

The little slave was laid on a bed, and I returned to my own apartments; some time afterward I sent to inquire for her, and learned that she was in great pain. I immediately went myself to inquire farther, when another young lady of the family, the one by whose imprudence the accident had occurred, met my anxious inquiries with ill-suppressed mirth—told me they had sent for the doctor—and then burst into uncontrollable laughter. The idea of really sympathizing in the sufferings of a slave, appeared to them as absurd as weeping over a calf that had been slaughtered by the butcher. The daughters of my hostess were as lovely as features and complexion could make them; but the neutralizing effect of this total want of feeling upon youth and beauty, must be witnessed to be conceived.

We do not look upon this work as one which can do us any injury. The reflecting and educated portion will at once see that it is the exaggeration of a garrulous old lady, who had expected to find the snug little comforts which are generated within the sound of Bow Bells, away off in our untamed West, and who has been sadly disappointed—and for others, we shall have no special reason for mourning if they follow her advice, and turn the tide of emigration to the Canadas.

A new work by Mr. G. Ousley, entitled Statistics and Political Institutions of the United States, is just announced in the Literary Gazette. From the extracts we have seen, we think it will be found to contain more just views of our polite and social institutions, than are given by the Halls, Trollopes, and the tribe that preceded them. It is understood that Mr. Ousley was attached to the British Legation, and in that character resided some years near the seat of our government. This gave him an opportunity of becoming acquainted with its principles and working, and the characters and manners of our most intelligent citizens from all parts of the United States; and, judging by the extracts, he seems to have endeavored to give a correct and fair account of them. We shall be able, to be sure, to speak with more certainty when we have seen the book. He adopted himself, and recommends to other travellers in foreign countries, a practice, the observance of which would save us from many crude opinions, and impertinent remarks, upon institutions, customs and manners.—A traveller upon his first arrival in a foreign country, he says, should unreservedly commit to writing his impressions and opinions of its usages and political institutions, and then lay aside his notes, and after a years residence in the same country re-peruse them, and then he will probably find himself surprized at the mistaken views he had in many instances taken. This at any rate, he says, was his case. We publish below some of the extracts which have led to these remarks.

"Unfortunately, those who have published descriptions of America have not generally remained there long enough to be enabled to use their judgment uninfluenced by prepossessions against or in favor of the theory or practice of the American system; they consequently apply a scale of their own, adapted to a country widely different in circumstances, manners, and institutions, in forming opinions of the government and people of the United States of America.—The traveller who on first arriving in any foreign country should unreservedly commit to paper his impressions and opinions of its usages or political institutions, and endeavor to explain and account for its peculiar customs, from his own observations and knowledge, and then lay aside his notes during a year's residence in the same place, would probably be surprised, on a re-perusal of them, at the mistaken views that he had in many instances taken;—at least I have found it so. And if this be true of European countries, having generally many features of resemblance, it is particularly so in the judgments passed by Europeans on the United States. I am speaking now more especially of the political institutions of America; but the same remarks are even more strikingly applicable to the social system of that country. It should be recollected that many provisions of the constitution of the United States, which to an Englishman appear at first sight fraught with danger, will perhaps, on a nearer examination be found well adapted to the American Union; for we are prone unconsciously to apply the arguments that would be good in England to a country extremely dissimilar; and thus contemplating, with views and ideas suited to a very different state of things, particular measures or modes of government, it is not surprising that our judgments and predictions of their consequences should be erroneous. Americans say that we look at their republican institutions through our 'monarchical spectacles,' and that it requires some apprenticeship to an different a state of things to see them in their true light. Let us look at the converse of this proposition. When an American arrives in England for the first time, he is apt to jump at conclusions equally unfounded respecting our country. I know what were the impressions of some individuals from the U. States, and men of sagacity and experience, on first witnessing the practical workings of our constitutional monarchy, and the results of our social system. And if most Americans were honestly to confess their real opinions (formed only after a short residence in England) at any period during the last thirty years, I am convinced that there are few who would not avow a conviction of their astonishment at the possibility of our government having continued to work with any success for five years together: but after a residence of greater duration, they perceive the existence of counteracting causes preventing many of the bad effects which they anticipated, and even begin to think that the transition to a form of government like their own would neither be so easy nor so advantageous as they previously believed. Americans are eminently practical men; all their undertakings, and generally all the measures, whether of governments or individuals in that country, are stamped with utility as their object, and dictated by sound practical good sense and prudence. They consequently quickly detect the wildness and absurdity of many of the republican theories of those Europeans who would seek to adopt forms of government totally unfitted for the circumstances of their country, and soon adapt their views to the peculiarities of the political atmosphere in which they find themselves. Englishmen do not, I think, so readily divest themselves of their preconcerted ideas when reflecting on the situation of America, and are apt to continue bigoted in their own hypotheses, notwithstanding the frequent contradiction from facts and practical results to which they are continually subjected. It would be difficult otherwise to account for the erroneous views that are so often taken of the American republic; and for the condemnation of a system pursued with such remarkable success in one country, because it is not adapted to the circumstances of another."

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"If there are not in America, generally, whether colonial or independent, many of the advantages which hereditary rank and privileged wealth *indisputably bring in their trains*, neither are there their countervailing evils—political corruption, for instance is nearly impracticable. If the conventional forms and incresding artificial wants of the highly artificial system of England are wanting, neither is there to be discovered that much more disgusting and contemptible real vulgarity resulting from the abject worship of rank and wealth that debases the lower orders, and

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CHOLERA IN NEW YORK. We have conversed with one of our physicians who has returned from New York, and also with a gentleman who has been staying there for some time.

There can be no doubt that the Asiatic Cholera is raging there in its worst form—but there is equally little reason for doubt that its severity has been provoked by most unpardonable negligence and inattention. Probably from a desire to conceal the fact that this terrible disease had invaded the city, early precautions were omitted, and it had acquired a fatal hold upon the citizens, before they were generally aware of its existence among them. Add to this, that a very insufficient number of Hospitals were erected, and that the beds often contained three subjects—the dying—the newly attacked—and the recovering—and there can be no cause for wondering at the extent of the mortality. The city itself is represented to be in a very unfit state for its reception. The markets are filled with unripe and half decayed fruit, which hundreds of poor people, are greedily devouring; and their muddy water, iced and mixed with rum is freely drank by them at their thousand groceries.

If the disease should visit us, and we can have no reason to expect an escape, we are so well provided as to give us hopes, that its visitation will be comparatively light. Our water is pure, and our citizens have been continually warned against using it in a very cold state. Our population does not require the same indiscriminate crowding together, that is witnessed in New York—and our hospitals are already provided in the different sections of the city, in airy situations, with attentive nurses, and the best medical attendants. We have but little reason to fear its approach—and we are happy to assure our readers that to this day we are in a more healthy situation, than usual at this season of the year.

Cleanliness and temperance are everywhere recommended as the best preventives, but while we are on this subject, we will state the mode of treatment found most efficacious in Montreal, after it has once attacked a subject.

We extract from a treatise upon this disease by Robert Nelson, M. D. member of the medical board, and commissioner of health. It is the most simple and easily managed mode of treatment which we have seen, and therefore strongly recommends itself to all who can not directly procure a physician—though all should bear in mind, that the very first step is to obtain medical advice.

Treatment First symptom—The principal medium through which remedial means can be applied, is the stomach. We are therefore compelled to look to this organ first; and, as no remedy can be of service there unless it be retained, we must before all other things arrest the vomiting, if there be any, and suffer the stomach to become perfectly calm before any other medicine or substance be introduced, lest, by so doing, we arouse the evil just subdued. As relates to the stomach, there are two distinct stages in the disease, and on a just appreciation of these, will the success of the practitioner depend. The 1st is the vomiting, the 2d is the stage of collapse, or sinking, when all vomiting shall have ceased. Now, as the only known means to stop vomiting in this disease and many others, is to paralyse the stomach; we must carefully bear in mind, while prescribing for the first, not to overdo the thing, lest when we require the energies of the stomach in the second stage, we find them irrevocably lost in a collapse, which is joined to the common sinking of all parts of the body into death (the sensorium excepted). Here resides the first and greatest secret in prescribing for a cholera patient; and which, to the unobserving multitude, has occasioned so much apparent discrepancy in the treatment of different practitioners. In the 1st stage, the most sedative treatment is essential; while, in the second, the very opposite, that of excitation.

How to paralyse the stomach, and consequently to arrest the vomiting. Three very particular circumstances are to be born in mind—1st, the remedy; 2d, how to be administered; 3d, comportment of the patient. After all that has been said, it will be found that every practitioner, from the Ganges to the Vistula, has been forced, whatever his preconceived notions may have been, to look to opium as his Anchor of Hope; but it is to be regretted, that a remedy so good, so perfect, from mal-administration should have been turned into a two-edged sword, at once curing and killing the patient. Opium has been given in every form and in various combinations; this last is the error, as the pathological state of the stomach will readily account for. There is such an inordinate sensativeness at this stage in this organ, that it will not suffer scarcely the smallest bulk of any substance; how injudicious then, to augment the size of the remedy, by the addition of medicated waters, in themselves useless; and how much more unscientific to add a stimulant to your sedative, when the latter effect is the object of the prescription. Let the remedy then be a sedative, and not a stimulant; give opium, and let the dose be concentrated to the smallest size; give one grain of solid opium, it must be swallowed dry; if that be rejected, give a second, and so on to a third; it will rarely happen, if the 3d circumstance be observed, that a fourth dose shall be required. One grain of opium is so small a body, that the stomach can easily bear it, while the same remedy, given in form of a draught, from size alone shall be injurious.

3d. The patient is naturally restless, and any motion of the body is more or less communicated to the stomach, and it has been observed, times out of number, that the mere turning round of the patient has so acted on the stomach as to set it again in operation. Motion of the body may act on the abdominal surface of the stomach, so as to affect the internal with a mass of foreign substance, and thus account for the effect. To meet up, for the vomiting stage, give one grain of opium, and give it dry; give nothing else; all vomiting shall have ceased for several hours, to keep the patient in the most quiescent state possible. During all this time the patient suffers intolerable thirst; this he must bear with. Drink will be retained almost before it reach the stomach, and cannot relieve the symptom for which it was given, while it gives the patient one more dreadful convulsion, each of which hurries him to his end with a tenfold degree of velocity. Bear in mind, that *one* grain of opium is so effectual in arresting the irritability of the stomach as *two* grains, while the latter dose would not only do the same, but also paralyze the stomach beyond the term of resuscitation. This abuse of opium has frequently occurred in Montreal.

Second Stage.—All is now quiet, and now is the time to give stimuli. Small doses of warm brandy, warm punch, æther, or ammonia; but be careful to choose such as are palatable to the patient.

The second symptom to be analyzed in the asphyxiated state of the extreme parts of the body, and also the apoplectic state, as the French call it, of the more central viscera. This asphyxia is known, as the term implies, by the cessation of circulation, and blueness and coldness of the surface. Fortunately it is not difficult to appreciate the indication, though one may not be so sure of its success. The cause is perhaps internal, but unknown; but the wet state of the surface, by evaporation, contributes more rapidly to sink down to the term of death. While you are calming the stomach, take also in charge this last symptom, and treat it thus:—Dry the surface of the body by napkins, and then still further dry it, by rubbing the patient over with powdered chalk; and by previously heating the chalk, you will render it doubly useful. For this purpose, chalk was recommended by a gentleman of Quebec, Dr. Lyons. If chalk cannot be had, the best article as a substitute is flour; but be careful in heating if not to suffer it to grow brown, lest by the change of color, its intransmissibility of caloric be diminished. By fomentations and much heat, we are undoing with one hand what we are attempting with the other. Moist heat is in the teeth of natural philosophy; and he who uses it, publishes his deficiency in the collateral branches of his profession.

3d. The third symptom is spasm. In attending to the two first, as recommended, we do all that is requisite for the third. Opium, as an antispasmodic and frictions.

All other remaining symptoms are unworthy of notice in this hasty sketch. They are mere concomitants, or sequels of the former, and require to be prescribed *pro re nata.*

Should the disease set in in the second stage, of course stimulating remedies are to be given at once, nor should drink in small quantities be refused, but given in proportion to the capacity of the stomach, and for this purpose, the best I have found are small doses of coffee, and a dilute infusion of colombo.

Should the case run into fever, the indications will prominent and speak for themselves.

CHOLERA. Owing to their being no steam boat mail yesterday, but few Southern papers have been received in this city. We learn by the Journal of Commerce, that up to Thursday noon the number of new cases were 119—deaths 52—including hospitals, alms house, &c.

It is said that there has been a case at Philadelphia—but the physicians were in doubt after a post mortem examination.

Two cases have been reported in New Haven on the 11th and 12th inst.

UNITED STATES BANK.—VETO. On Tuesday the President returned the Bill to the Senate, with his objections, occupying about six columns.

TURF REGISTER. The July number of the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine published by J. S. Skinner, Baltimore, has been received. It contains a fine engraving of the English horse Eclipse, together with a very full history of his performances, in addition to its other interesting articles.

To the Board of Health Commissioners of the City of Boston.

The Medical Deputation appointed by the City of Boston to visit New York for the purpose of making observations relative to the disease now prevailing in that place, respectfully

REPORT,

That in the execution of their commission they have diligently occupied the principal part of three days in that city, in inspecting the various receptacles of the sick, and in instituting such inquiries as they deemed important relating to the object of their mission. They have visited all the Cholera Hospitals, together with the Alms House at Bellevue, and some of these institutions repeatedly; they have seen upwards of one hundred Cholera patients, and witnessed several post mortem examinations.

They consider the New York disease to be the true Cholera which has successively prevailed in Asia, Europe and Canada. It is distinguished by most of the malignant symptoms which have been noted in other places, and which are already familiar to medical readers, such as the sudden development of the disease, the rapidity with which the patient is prostrated, the short course after which death takes place, the majority having died within twenty-four hours of the time of supposing themselves ill, and some in a shorter period; thus furnishing during the stay at New York an opportunity to observe both the beginning and end of a considerable number of cases. It is distinguished also by the suddenness and peculiar character of the alvine evacuations, which at length become purulent and pearl-colored, by the thirst, and burning in the region of the stomach, by the coldness, dampness and lividity of the skin, and its corrugation on the hands and feet, by the shrinking and peculiar expression of the countenance, by the sound of the voice resembling a feeble wail, by the more or less spasmodic affection of the muscles, by the sinking and fainting of the pulse for a long period before death, and by the clearness of the mind to the last.

But although some of these symptoms were strongly marked in every instance, yet in few were they all assembled, and in some, but those not the less malignant, the most striking symptoms were wanting. The spasmodic affections, though occurring at some periods of almost every case, were not so common, or so long continued as to constitute a very leading feature. The evacuations were less profuse, and continued through a smaller portion of the disease, than was have been anticipated. The blue or dark color of the skin was also less universal, and though seldom wanting in the hands and nails, yet many presented it only where else. Very few exhibited a striking darkness of the whole body, though in many, at the last stage, the face and extremities were of a dull slate color, resembling that of the hands of mechanics who work with the black dye. The tongue was not uniformly, nor even generally cold, nor did the countenance even on the approach of death exhibit always the usual particularities of the disease.

Another deviation, which was noticed, from the common descriptions, was the absence of any prominent marks of great suffering. The patient seemed generally quiet and indifferent, made but little complaint, and paid but little attention to the presence of strangers, or other external objects. In a room containing ten or a dozen patients it was not common to see more than one or two at a time under the influence of any degree of spasm, and frequently a perfect stillness prevailed.

No evidence could be obtained, that a specific contagion had any agency in the origin or propagation of this epidemic. Its history was like that of an indigenous disease, and the first cases are believed to have occurred, among persons confined in the Alms House and Penitentiary. In the city the first cases were scattered, insulated and frequently remote from each other.

In regard to treatment, the delegation believe that more depends upon preventive than upon remedial means. A large portion of malignant cases of Cholera, among which are often found the earliest cases which occur in cities, may be regarded as for the time incurable. This apparently arises, not wholly from the nature of the disease, but in perhaps a great

degree from the character of the subjects upon whom it most readily alights. These are the dissolute and suffering poor, the superannuated, the exhausted, the intemperate, the debauched—persons frequently whose lease of life is finished or forfeited, and whom Cholera only anticipates by a few weeks, or ... the inevitable course of nature. It would be unreasonable to expect that such cases can be withdrawn from the control of remedial art.

On the other hand it is our belief that even during the epidemic presence of the disease, in places generally salubrious, there is little cause for apprehension among the healthy, the cheerful, the active, the discreet and temperate, those who fearlessly pursue their respective paths of duty, and occupy their minds with other subjects than the Cholera. Among such persons we have reason to believe that the attacks of the disease are comparatively rare, or if they do occur, are mild, giving timely notice by premonitory symptoms, which are not difficult to be removed by medical aid. It is not unreasonable to suppose that certain national temperaments, among which we may properly class that of our own population, predispose to immunity from the disease. The English, under parallel circumstances, have suffered less than the French, both in Europe and in Canada.

The assumption which has been frequently made that the disease differently affects classes in different walks of life, is true only in reference to habits, and not to condition. The laboring part of the community, when temperate and prudent in their modes of living, are as likely as any who could be named, to escape the disease. The numerous operative classes, the day-laborers, also domestics who reside in clean and comfortable houses, may be expected, certainly as much as any class whatever, to enjoy health, under the ordinary precautions of temperance and regularity of life.

The result of their observations made in the city of New York, leads this delegation to feel the urgent importance of completing in this city the preparatory arrangements which have been so wisely begun.—The disease perhaps may not visit our healthy region at all; nevertheless, if it does come, it should not find us unprepared. The provisional hospitals which have already been engaged and organized, furnish honorable testimonials to the wisdom of the Health Commissioners. We would beg leave respectfully to urge the importance of engaging at an early period, a competent number of nurses, carriers, and attendants, both male and female, and particularly that there should be persons of good character and temperate habits, for reasons which will be obvious to the Board.

It is expedient that a supply of fuel should be deposited in each of the hospitals, with fire places or open stoves, in most of the rooms. During the cold days of this week, the patients in the New York hospitals were thought to suffer by the reduced temperature of the atmosphere, the disease being one in which external warmth is difficult to be maintained. To exclude the cold air the attendants had recourse in many cases to closing the windows and doors of the sick rooms, thus producing a confined and concentrated atmosphere, which if long continued, must tend to aggravate, as well as multiply the disease. It would be better in such cases to keep up fires sufficient for the necessities of the patients, while the external air might be freely admitted, to accomplish the necessary ventilation.

Litters for the conveyance of the sick should be provided and kept at all the hospitals. These may be conveniently made in the form of a wide hand-barrow, with a sacking and mattress, the top covered with a cloth awning. The men who are to carry them should be in attendance at the hospitals.

The provisions necessary for the complete and extra organization of the cholera hospitals, will involve considerable, and perhaps an unnecessary expense. They are such, however, as must appear proper to every wise man in a reflecting community. Should the event prove that they have been altogether superfluous, there will be sufficient reason devoutly to thank Providence that they are so.

JACOB BIGELOW,
JOHN WARE,
JOSHUA B. FLINT.

Boston, July 13, 1832.

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND. The New York Commercial Advertiser publishes the following extract of a letter from Montreal:

"Captain Clark, of the Hercules steamer, tells me that, as he was leaving the wharf at Quebec, on Sunday evening, he spoke to a captain who had sailed on the 7th June, who informed him that THE REFORM BILL HAD PASSED UNMUTILATED—'The Bill, the whole Bill and nothing but the Bill.'

"During the whole discussion, the anti-reform peers appear to have kept aloof from the debates: for it is stated that during the sittings, no more than 26, or 15 are mentioned as having been present.

"The Irish Reform Bill has been read a second time, by a majority of 246 to 130. It extends the right of voting to £10 leaseholds for long terms of years; close boroughs are thrown open by extending the right of voting to £10 householders. The Scotch Reform Bill has passed the Commons.

"Spain has determined to assist Dom Miguel; and the English fleet sent to the Tagus, is to prevent foreign interference. Lord Wm. Russell goes out with the fleet, consisting of the Britannia 120, Talavera 74, Caledonia, Asia, Revenge, Dongal, Briton, Stag, Victor and Romney. Ferdinand has collected an army on the frontier, of 22,000 infantry and 5000 cavalry, and the latter are said to have entered the Portuguese territory."

INDIAN WAR. Late information of hostile operations on the North Western frontier is contained in the following letter:—

BELLEVILLE, (Ill.) June 26, 1832.

Some of our troops have just got back. Three of my near neighbors have been killed in an affray with a party of Indians, on the 22d inst. near the camp at Dixon's Ferry. The number of Indians engaged was about 80: whites 40.

Two other engagements have taken place:—about 30 of our men killed. I fear we shall have a long and bloody war. We expect hourly to hear of a general engagement. The army were near Black Hawk.

Quite a number of our citizens have been killed,—say about 70.

Dry weather. Wheat fine in our country. Corn crops yet look badly. A good rain would make thousands of bushels of corn.

There are accounts of several skirmishes of earlier date. It is stated that Gen. Dodge had charged upon a party of Sac Indians, and killed and scalped them all, who had previously killed six men belonging to Fort Hamilton. Gen. Dodge had two men mortally wounded and two others severely. This took place June 16. A party of 175 Sioux and other friendly Indians, and 30 or 40 Winnebagoes had joined Gen. Dodge. They were all very anxious to obtain Sac scalps.

On the 17th Capt. Stephenson with twelve men had a severe contest with a party of Indians, in which three of Stephenson's party and six or eight Indians were killed.

Gen. Scott issued a general order on taking command of the forces to be employed against the Indians, at Detroit, on the 3d inst., in which he announces that he would proceed immediately with the first detachment of troops to Chicago. The first detachment consisted of about 400 men. The second of nearly equal force was to follow in three or four days, and the whole was expected to be concentrated at Chicago about the 15th. Black Hawk's camp was on the Coshquonong lake, at the head of Rock river, about 90 miles from Chicago. The place abounds with fish and wild rice, and protected by being surrounded with marshes. Black Hawk's force is thought not to exceed 700 men. Gen. Atkinson was in the middle of June advancing upon him with a powerful force from below. He can of course make no resistance against so formidable an army. The country between Chicago and the head of Rock river is level and admits of being traversed with wheel carriages and field artillery.

WAR IN THE EAST. Extracts from the reports made by Lt. Shubrick, commanding the expedition against the Malay pirates, to Com. Downes, commanding the Potomac frigate lying in (Bantam Bay) Straits of Sunda, March 11, 1832, after the attack upon Quallah Battoo.

After stating the order observed in landing upon the beach about one and a half miles to the N. of the town, and arranging their several divisions under their respective officers, he goes on to detail that—"As soon as the day dawned, we proceeded along the beach toward the town, undiscovered by the enemy, until within a short distance of the northernmost fort, when I immediately despatched Lt. Hoffman and his division to surround it, and in the event of the enemy's firing upon him, to take it by storm. As soon as he approached the gateway, he was fired upon—when, after a close action, the American flag was hoisted, the enemy carrying off their wounded, and leaving behind their dead, twelve in number, and their women. Lt. Hoffman had to surmount difficulties in the capture of this fort. He tore up the palisades which surrounded it, and forced a bridge over the jungle, upon which he entered, and drove the enemy from their almost impregnable position; during the whole of which time an incessant firing was kept up upon him.

After leaving Lt. H. I proceeded with the remaining divisions, and at the northern end of the town, Lts. Pinkham and Edson with their respective divisions, filed off to the attack of the two forts assigned them in the rear of the town. With the 3d division under Lt. Ingersol, and the six pounder under Sailing Master Totten, I posted on to attack the principal and strongest fort, situated at the end of the town. At the distance of fifty yards from the fort I directed the six pounder to be loaded with round and grape shot, and discharged, which threw them into confusion. The coolness and precision with which Sailing Master Totten worked the six pounder, did great execution. Lt. Ingersoll at this time rushed on to the attack; at this juncture Lt. Pinkham with the 1st division rejoined me, Sailing Master Barry, the guide, from material alterations in and about the fort having been unable to point out the fort assigned to Lt. Pinkham; the pioneers with their crows and axes having forced the gate, portions of the 1st and 3d divisions under the directions of their respective officers, pushed into the area and took possession with little resistance—few Malays appearing—two of which were shot dead upon the spot.

A charge was then made at the inner gate, which communicated with a narrow passage leading into the strong hold of the pirates, which was a platform considerably elevated; upon which was mounted several cannon, protected by a thick wall, which being forced, it was discovered, to the disappointment of the officers and men there engaged, that the bridge leading to the platform had been drawn up, and in an ineffectual attempt to climb the parapet, I regret to say, that Wm. P. Smith, seaman, was killed, and Henry Dutcher, (O. S) Levi M'Cabe, quarter gunner of the division, and Mid. John W. Taylor, with Peter Walsh, (O. S.) of the 1st division, were wounded. I directed the buildings to be fired, in the hope that it would communicate with the main body of the fort, in order to drive them from their position, but it did not take effect; and they continued their firing even during the explosion of two magazines which took place near them; and so tenaciously did they hold on their position, that it was not until Lt. Hoffman, with a portion of the 2d division, and Lt. Edson, with the marines, came up, after leaving detachments in the forts against which they had been sent, and formed between the water and the fort, keeping up a brisk fire, did they abandon it.

For some time previous to the surrender of this fort, a firing from a thicket had been kept up upon Lt Terrett, and a detachment of marines left in a fort in the rear of the town, by which means another was accidentally discovered, which being made known to the commanding officer, as soon as convenient he despatched Lts. Pinkham and Edson to capture it, which was done after a short resistance, the pirates flying to the jungle. In the affair two of our marines were shot down, one killed the other still lingers mortally wounded.

One of the the principal Rajahs (Poona Mahomet,) concerned in the capture and massacre of the ship Friendship's crew, was killed in the fort first attacked, and among the several articles found belonging to her, was the medicine chest.

The reduction of the town and forts took up nearly three hours; it was owing, however, to the detached warfare kept up upon us from their houses and jungles, where it was almost impossible to get at them. The cannon, belonging to the several forts, were spiked and thrown over the parapets. A number of muskets and blunderbusses were also taken and destroyed. One seaman and one marine were killed, two marines wounded, one mortally; nine seamen and ordinary seamen wounded, three of them severely, the first slightly.

You cannot, of course, be unacquainted with the Malay character. Murder and piracy *still* distinguish them; and nothing but the severest chastisement can stop them from a constant depredation upon every defenceless merchantman that comes within their grasp. They are generally independent tribes; acknowledging no head but those Rajahs, who, from motives of interest and gain, keep numbers in pay, and support them in their wanton conduct.

The Quallah-Battooras are particularly bad, and the Malays along the coast deem it a reproach if you tell them they were born there. Gambling in excess is carried on among the latter, as I assure you that I have been informed by a Soo Soo priest, who of course must have some few compunctious feelings.—*National Gazette.*

A WRETCH. On Monday when there existed the greatest alarm from the universal ignorance as regarded the extent of the Cholera, a being wearing the human form, either for his own edification or to excite consternation, leaped out into the middle of Greenwich-street, and voluntarily went through the first scene of an attack of Cholera. After imitating the convulsive distortions of the limbs and plunging about in apparent agony, he arose and walked off quite unconcerned, amid the lookers-on of this horribly disgusting scene. A real bona fide attack is quite too mild a punishment for such a wretch.—*N. York Times.*

COUNTERFEITERS. We observe, in several of the papers of the neighboring counties, notices of the discovery and arrest of a gang of counterfeiters, who have been preying, for some time past, upon the inhabitants of the interior. The arrest was made by Benjamin S. Bonsall, Esq. U. S. Marshal for this District, upon information communicated to him by Mr. Aurand, the active and efficient Deputy Marshal for the neighborhood of Reading.

The notes that have been counterfeited and circulated are twenty dollar notes, on the U. States Bank. They have been passed off freely in Lebanon, Berks, Schuylkill, Dauphin, and the neighborhood—were no doubt made in Canada, but filled up and signed in Pennsylvania, it is believed by one of the parties who has been arrested. Several persons on whom the notes were passed, communicated the fact, with their suspicions, to the Marshal and his Deputy. On obtaining this information, a careful and deliberate investigation was immediately instituted, which terminated in the arrest of five persons, all of whom, it is believed, are in some measure implicated in this unlawful transaction. Some of these have been committed to prison, to take their trial at the session of the Circuit Court of the United States, to be held in Philadelphia in October next, while others were admitted to bail by Judge Mallary, of the third Judicial District. Several of the parties implicated have hitherto enjoyed reputable characters in society, and are extensively engaged in business.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Samuel S. Adams to Eliza B. Willis—Ralph Sargeant to Bena Gray—Nathaniel Francis to Mary Leavitt—A. Hamilton Robinson to Mary Elizabeth Clark—Theodore Washburn to Abigail Wyer—Orves Bridge Perry to Sarah Maria Farnam.

In South Boston, John Pike to Isabella Ross.

In Charlestown, John McCleod to Maria Pettingill.

In Salem, Hezekiah Nute to Elizabeth Knox.

In Newburyport, Hon. Ebenezer Bradbury to Mary Toppan—Wm. H. Hartwell to Adeline Lawrence.

In Dunbarton, N. H. Joseph A Gilmore of this city to Ann Whipple.

In Hamptonfalls, N. H. Thomas Copen of Stoughton, to Hannah Melcher.

In Coventry, Ct. Joseph A. Talcott to Mary S. Loomis.

In New York, Thomas Pope to Margaret McIntrye of this city.

DEATHS.

In this city, James A. son of James G. Barbadoes. 17 mos.—Eliza, second daughter of R. P. Williams, bookseller, 16 yrs—Susan, widow of the late Richard Huntley—Martha Caldwell, 40—John Kanaver, 43—Edward Burk, 5—Frances Calahan, 30—Henry Y. Robinson, 11—Mary Jacobs, 32—Rhoda Brewer, 52—Patrick Murphy, 40—Hannah Smith, 30—Mary Frances, 40—Charlotte Heath, 22—John, son of the late James Howe, 27.

In Cambridge, William Frost, 59.

In Medford, of scarlet fever and measles, 20th June Rhoda Augusta, 3 yrs; 23d, Lucy Elvira, 5; 30th, James Henry, 18 mos. only children of Daniel G. Lewis.

In Salem, Hannah, daughter of Ichabod Nichols, 28

In Boothbay, Me. Miss Mary Ann Knight, late of Boston.

In Norfolk, Lt. John H. Lee, of the U. S. Navy.

WARREN THEATRE.

CORNER OF PORTLAND AND TRAVERSE STREETS.

☞ The Manager respectfully announces an engagement, for a few nights only, with Mr. BLAKE, who will make his first appearance in Boston for four years, in the Comedy of *LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN*, and the popular Farce of *MY AUNT*.

ON MONDAY EVENING, JULY 16th, 1832.

Will be presented Reynold's favorite Comedy, in 5 acts, called

LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN.

George Gossamar, - - - - - - Mr. Blake.
Mrs. Mortimer, - - - - - Mrs. Pelby.

To conclude with the Farce of

MY AUNT.

Dick Dashall, - - - - - - - Mr. Blake.

In Rehearsal, and will speedily be produced, with every possible attention to effect a representation, the affecting, domestic Melo Drama of the RENT DAY, as performed with great success in London.

☞ Box Tickets, 50 cents; Pit Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at half past 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

BOOKS.

DOMESTIC Manners in America, by Mrs. Trollope.

Also, the Excellency of the Liturgy. Four discourses preached before the University of Cambridge in November. 1811. Also, a University Sermon; containing the Churchman's Confession or an appeal to the Liturgy. By Rev. Charles Simon, M. A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Second Am. edition.

Also, Remarks made on a Tour to Prairie Du Chien, thence to Washington City, in 1829; by Caleb Atwater, late Commissioner employed by the U. S. to negotiate with the Indians of the Mississippi for the purchase of Mineral Country, and author of Western Antiquities.

Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 18 & 20, Cornhill. july 14

Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia,
VOLUME 17.

THIS day is published by CAREY & LEA, History of Spain and Portugal, vol. 1, being Vol. 17 of Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia.

"A general history of the Spanish and Portuguese Peninsula, is a great desideratum in our language, and we are glad to see it begin under such favorable auspices; we have seldom met with a narrative which fixes attention more steadily, and bears the readers mind along more pleasantly."

Volume 2 is now at press. July 14

Webster on Pestilence.

CAREY & LEA have for sale, A Brief History of Epidemic and Pestilential Diseases, with the Principal Phenomena of the Physical World which precede and accompany them, and Observations deduced from the facts stated. In 2 vols. 8 vo. By Noah Webster.

July 14

Encyclopædia Americana,
VOL. 10.

THIS day is published by CAREY & LEA, Encyclopædia Americana, Vol. 10, a popular Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, Literature, History, Politics and Biography, brought down to the present time, including a copious collection of original articles in American Biography, on the Basis of the seventh edition of the German Conversation Lexicon, edited by Francis Lieber, assisted by E. Wigglesworth and T. G. Bradford. July 14

Irving's New Book.

THE ALHAMBRA: A series of Tales and Sketches of the Moors and Spaniards. By the author of the Sketch Book, in 2 vols.

Also,—The Youths Book on Natural Theology, illustrated in familiar Dialogues, with numerous engravings. By Rev. T. H. Gallaudet, late principal of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb in Hartford.

Also,—Moubray on Poultry, containing a treatise on Breeding, Rearing and Fattening all kinds of Poultry, Cows, Swine, and other domestic animals. By B. Moubray, Esq. Reprinted from the sixth London edition, with such abridgments and additions as it was conceived would render it best adapted to the soil, climate and common course of culture, in the United States. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Esq. Editor of the New England Farmer.

Just published and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 18 and 20 Cornhill. June 16

The True Eau de Cologne Water.

E. V. ASHTON, No. 130, Washington street, Boston, informs the public that he has just received 200 dozen Eau de Cologne, from Jean Maria Farina's Place Juilers a Cologne, whose distillation has been generally preferred to that of any other establishment.

E. V. A. particularly impresses on the public the necessity of purchasing the genuine Cologne, as there have lately been introduced into the market large quantities of a cheap kind, purporting to be genuine. This cheap article has nothing of Eau de Cologne but the name and outward appearance, it being made in this country from strong alcohol mixed with prussic acid and hot pungent essential oils, when taken internal is highly dangerous. The genuine Eau de Cologne owes its peculiar qualities to the grape spirit which composes it, distilled with medical herbs indigenous to the banks of the Rhine. tf mar 3

SUSPENDERS!

LINEN SUSPENDERS with springs, and made without seams or leather. —ALSO—

Silk Suspenders, a very durable article, the webbing composed of pure Italian sewing silk. —Also—

India Rubber Suspenders of French manufacture, a very celebrated and elastic article. —Likewise—

Worsted and Cotton Net and Web Suspenders, with and without springs; double and single fronts, &c.; together with an assortment of low price, for sale at KIMBALL'S Manufactory, 12 Washington street, a few doors above Dock Square. april 14

A Practical Treatise on Rail Roads,

AND interior communication in general. Containing an account of the performances of the different locomotive engines at and subsequent to the Liverpool contest, upwards of two hundred and sixty experiments, with tables of the comparative value of canals and railroads, and the power of the locomotive engines, illustrated by numerous engravings. By Nicholas Wood, Colliery Viewer, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, &c. First American from the second English edition. With corrections, notes and additions. Also, an appendix, containing a detailed account of a number of Railroads in Europe, and in the United States. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos. 18 & 20, Cornhill. June 16

Palestine;

OR, THE HOLY LAND. From the earliest period to the present time. By the Rev. Michael Russell, L.L.D. author of "View of Ancient and Modern Egypt," with engravings, being No. 27 of the Family Library. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 18 & 20 Cornhill. mar 3

London Satin Beaver Hats.

JUST received from New York a few cases of London Satin Beaver Hats, a very light and splendid article. Also, a fresh supply of those beautiful Hats which he is selling for a moderate sum. CHARLES I. HORSMAN, No. 38, Washington street.

april 14 tf

Removal.

WILLIAM BROWN, has removed from his old stand, No. 5, corner of Water and Devonshire streets, to No. 10, Devonshire street, in the rear of the Exchange Coffee House, where he respectfully tenders his services to the public, and in particular to his friends and patrons, and informs them that he carries on the useful art of Cleansing Gentlemen's Coats, Pantaloons, &c. freeing them from all spots or stains and restoring them to their original color.

He also cleanses Ladies' Merino Shawls, Coats and Habits. Likewise Cushions, Curtains, &c. all of which he will execute with his accustomed expedition, for a reasonable compensation.

Also, all Military Dresses cleansed in the first order.

N. B.—If general satisfaction is not given the money will be refunded. 2m april 14

Stocks.

ENGLISH Style Satin STOCKS, with bows, a neat and handsome article, for sale at KIMBALL'S Manufactory, 12, Washington-street.

June 2.

Treatise on Mineralogy,

BY CHARLES UPHAM SHEPARD, A. B. Lecturer on Botany in Yale College, Member of the American Geological Society, &c. &c.

Also—A COMPLETE GUIDE TO STENOGRAPHY, or an entire New System of Writing Short Hand. For the use of schools and private tuition. By T. Towndrow, Professor and Teacher of Stenography. 2d ed. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos. 18 & 20, Cornhill. june 9

A Queer Book.

IN press, and will speedily be published by CAREY & LEA,

A Queer Book, by the Ettrick Shepard, 1 vol; Klosterheme, or the Masque, by the English Opium Eater; England and France, or a cure of the Ministerial Gallomania. June 23

Theological Library, No. 1.

JUST received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 18 and 20 Cornhill, The Life of Wiclif, by Charles Webb Le Bass, M.A. Professor in the East India College, Herts, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. June 23

☞ This Day.

RECEIVED a fresh supply of Solomon's celebrated RINGWORM OINTMENT. The numerous Cures which have already been effected is sufficient proof of the superior efficacy of this admirable article. For sale by HENRY WHITE, corner of Court and Tremont streets. istf jan 21

New Novel.

EUGENE ARAM, a tale by the author of "Pelham," "The Disowned," "Devereux," &c. being Nos. 19 and 20 Library of Select Novels. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, No. 18 & 20, Cornhill. feb 25

White's Natural History of Selborne.

JUST published by CAREY & LEA, the Natural History of Selborne, by the late Rev. Gilbert White, A. M. Fellow of the Oriel College, Oxford, with additions, by Sir William Jardine, Bart. F. R. S. E. L. F. S. M. W. S., author of "Illustrations of Ornithology."

"White's History of Selborne," the most fascinating piece of rural writing and sound English philosophy that has ever issued from the press.—*Athenæum.*

C. & L. have lately published, the Book of the Seasons, or the Calendar of Nature.

"The Book of the Seasons is a delightful book, and recommended to all lovers of nature."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

The Journal of a Naturalist.

"The Journal of a Naturalist, being the second number of Carey & Lea's beautiful edition of the Cabinet Library, is the best treatise on subjects connected with this train of thought, that we have for a long time perused, and we are not at all surprised that it should have received so high and flattering encomiums from the English press generally."—*Boston Traveller.*

Salmonia; or, Days of Fly Fishing, by Sir Humphrey Davy.

"One of the most delightful labors of leisure ever seen not a few of the most beautiful phenomenas of nature are here lucidly explained."—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

Handsome Face.

MRS. VINCENT'S Genuine GOWLAND'S LOTION, is the most pleasant and effectual remedy for all complaints to which the face and skin are liable, by removing every kind of coarseness, eruption, and unpleasant appearance, and rendering the skin clear, smooth and transparent.

This elegant, safe, and mild preparation, for the cure of all cutaneous disorders, for the removal of all eruptions from the face and skin, and for improving the most delicate complexion, stands for its discovery without its equal in the annals of medicine;—its success has been found adequate to its merits;—the reception which it has met with in the fashionable world, the many thousands of rank and distinction who have adopted, continued and recommended its use, could not but prove an inticement to contemporary jealousy. Like other inventions of merit and importance in the medical world, it has been assailed by weak but mischievous imitation. To prevent being so imposed upon, observe the name M. E. Vincent on the label.

The most tender lady or child may at all times make use of this Lotion with the greatest safety, and a few weeks application will restore even the most inflamed face to a cool and clear transparent white and red. A more innocent and salutary remedy is not to be found in all nature. It stands unrivalled for clearing the face and skin from eruptions, freckles, extraordinary redness, effects of surfeits, heats, and tumors, scorbutic impurities, and dryness of the skin, all blotches and pimples, from whatever cause arising, hard lumps or knobs in the skin, the greasy or oily appearance, livid and sickly paleness, thickness and opacity, and for clearing and improving the complexion.

Contrast the ruddy vigor of health, animating the vivid tints of beauty, with the languor of apparent sickness; let us consider what are the advantages of one above the other, even in the common and ordinary concerns of life which indeed have eventually decided the future fortunes of thousands, by a pleasing appearance at first sight, which are to be obtained by the use of this Lotion, prepared by Mrs. Vincent, sole proprietor of Dr. Gowland's MS. Recipe; and every bottle of the genuine, is signed M. E. Vincent.

By the Dover a fresh supply just received and for sale by E. V. ASHTON, 130 Washington street. april 14

RING-WORMS

A FRESH supply of Solomon's celebrated Ringworm Ointment, this day received and for sale by HENRY WHITE, corner of Court and Tremont streets, Boston.

A liberal discount to the trade. 6tis nov 19

Good News!

ONLY SIXPENCE A TOOTH!

204, *Washington Street, Boston, nearly opposite the Marlboro' Hotel.*

HENRY GEORGE ARTHUR being determined to BENEFIT the LADIES, in return for their very kind and extensive patronage, offers the following *reduced scale of prices*, at which he will repair SHELL COMBS in future, *in spite of all opposition*; to ensure the work left at the ORIGINAL GOLDEN COMB, being finished in the best manner, none but *Good Practical Workmen* are employed at the establishment.

INSIDE TEETH *in plain Combs*, ONLY EIGHT CENTS each! OUTSIDE TEETH *at the very low rate* of EIGHT cents—JOINED, *when broken apart*, ONLY TWELVE cents—CORNER PIECES, *at the reduced rate* of TWELVE cents—ONLY SIX CENTS for POLISHING as BRIGHT as NEW, *whether the* COMB want REPAIRS or NOT,—for

"FAIR PLAY IS A JEWEL."

HENRY GEORGE ARTHUR hopes the above prices will amply compensate his friends who reside at a distance for the trouble of sending their Combs to the old established ORIGINAL GOLDEN COMB.

EVERY KIND OF WROUGHT COMBS or FRENCH HORN COMBS, repaired in superior style by RIVETTING or CEMENTING, on the most moderate terms.

WATCHES and MUSICAL BOXES repaired, cleaned and warranted.

☞ CASH, and the HIGHEST PRICE paid for SHELL.

mar 17 tf

Edinburgh Review...No. 109.

THIS day published by LILY & WAIT, rear of Boylston Market, Edinburgh Review, No. 109

CONTENTS.

Art.-I. Mechanism of the Heavens. By Mrs. Somerville, 8vo.

II. The Life of Thomas Ken, DD. deprived Bishop of Bath and Wells; viewed in connexion with public events and the spirit of the times, political and religious, in which he lived; including some account of the fortunes of Morley, Bishop of Winchester, his first patron, and the friend of Isaak Walton, brother-in-law of Bishop Ken. By the Rev. W. L. Bowles.

III. An Historical Inquiry into the production and consumption of the precious metals. By William Jacob, Esq.

IV. 1. Waverley Novels, new edition, with the author's notes. 2. Tales of my Landlord. Fourth and last series.

V. Sketch of the Ryotwar System of Revenue Administration.

VI. Memoirs of the life, writings, and correspondence of James Currie, MD. Edited by his Son, William Wallace Currie.

VII. Four Essays on Colonial Slavery. By John Jeremie, Esq.

VIII. Greek Authoresses.

IX. Eugene Aram; a tale. By the author of Pelham, Devereux, &c.

X. 1. Thoughts on the present state of Foreign Affairs. By an Englishman. 2. History of Poland. (Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.) 3. Memoires sur la Pologne, et les Polonais, depuis 1788 jusqu' a la fin de 1815. Par Michel Oginski. 4. Constitutional Charter of the Kingdom of Poland.

XI. Memoirs of the life and administration of the Rt. Hon. William Cecil Lord Burghley, Secretary of State in the reign of Edward the Sixth, and Lord High Treasurer of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; containing an historical view of the times in which he lived, and of the many eminent and illustrious persons with whom he was connected; with extracts from his private and official correspondence and other papers, now first published from the originals. By the Rev. Edward Nares, DD.

june 23

SECOND EDITION.

THE COMMENTATOR.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1832.

☞ For some reason unknown to us, the Southern mail had not arrived at 11 o'clock last evening when our paper went to press. The steam boat mail too has been detained—but whether by the good folks of Providence, or whether she has not left New York in consequence of having heard that her passengers might not land, we are ignorant.

FIRE. A fire broke out at about half past 10, in the upper story of the building No. 75 Washington-street, occupied by Horace Porter & Co. as a jeweller's shop on the lower floor, and by Charles Hubbard, painter, and Isaac Carey, copperplate printer, above. We have not been able to ascertain how it took. The Department assembled with more than usual activity and soon subdued the fire. In fact too great praise cannot be given to them for their promptness.

We understand that H. Porter & Co. are insured at the Ocean Office. The damage they suffer is principally from water, and the necessary removal of their goods.

Sale of Stock at Auction yesterday at City Hall, by Stephen Brown.

10	Shares Rail Road Bank, at Lowell,	at	5 3-4 adv.
36	" Oriental	"	2 3-4 "
2	" Chickopee Manuf. Co.	at	$900 for 1000
10	" Ocean Ins. Co.		5 1-2 dis.

POLICE. A provision dealer, from Brookline, was fined $3,00 and costs, for standing with his cart, containing provisions for sale, in Broad street. He tho't it "very hard indeed," although the Health Inspector had notified him several times that he was violating the by-laws. His defence was, that he did not remain in one place, but kept moving about from one part of the street to another.

Perhaps it is not generally known, that "no person, having the care of any cart containing provisons for sale, shall be permitted hereafter to stand with his cart or other vehicle, in Broad street, or any of the streets adjoining thereto, under a penalty of not less than one dollar, nor more than twenty dollars, for each and every offence."—*Transcript.*

The New York Journal of Commerce of Thursday says: "We learn respecting Laurens street, that in one house, which was the very centre and nucleus of pollution, there have occurred thirteen cases and nine deaths, most of them prostitutes. Their deaths have occurred regularly, day after day, beginning with the 5th, until yesterday, when the disease ended there. Women who were in perfect health on one day, had their place in the "Potters field" the next."

ALBANY. The Board of Health reported for the twenty four hours, ending Wednesday, June 11, 5 P. M. 28 new cases of epidemic Cholera, of which five were severe, and nine deaths.

MONTREAL. The Montreal Gazette of the 7th inst. says, "We feel much pleasure in announcing the almost total disappearance of the cholera from Montreal, after it has been among us for 28 days. The total burials of all diseases yesterday amounted to 7, which is about the average number of deaths in Montreal at this season of the year. Four of these burials only are stated to be from cholera." New cases reported on the 6th, 19; deaths 4.

QUEBEC. The disease, we are happy to perceive, has also much abated at Quebec, and other places in Canada, where it had appeared.

The number of emigrants who have arrived at Quebec, since the opening of the navigation, on their way to their several destinations in Upper Canada and the United States, was estimated, on the 4th inst. at 33,490.

CHOLERA AMONG THE U. S. TROOPS. The steamers Henry Clay and Sheldon Thompson, having on board a detachment of the U. S. troops, touched at Detroit on the evening of the 4th inst, on their way to Chicago, from Buffalo, whence they started on the 3d. During the evening of the 4th, it appears one of the soldiers, an intemperate man, on board the Henry Clay, was seized with the cholera and died in 9 hours; and afterwards another sickened, though seized less violently.

An endorsement, on the back of the slip containing the above, says: "Four other cases occurred after the publication of this. The Henry Clay proceeded on her way to Chicago—God knows how many will reach there." She had on board 400 soldiers.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF BOSTON,

SATURDAY, JULY 14.

ARRIVED.

Ship Undine, Weston, Duxbury.

Brigs Triumph, Eldridge, Charleston; Acorn, House, Philad; Vesta, Berry, Balt.

Schs Charlotte, Carver, Baltimore; Laura Delano, do; Tremont, Loveland, NYork; Cranberry, Stanbury, Mount Desert; Lydia, Goodrich, Portsmouth; Volusia, Sylvester, Newburyport.

Sloops Young Hornet, Portsmouth; Polly, Plymouth; Mayflower, Duxbury; Balloon, N Bedford.

VIA QUARANTINE,

Br brig Hazard, Churchward, St John, N F.

AT QUARANTINE,

Brig Favorite, Proctor, Surinam. 20th ult. Left brig Levant, Stanwood, dis—only Am. Spoke 5th inst. lat —, lon —, brig Magnolia, 9 ds fm N York for Curacoa.

Brigs Falconer, Winsor, Rio Janeiro, May 22; Mars, Rand, Tarragona, May 16; Sarah Williams, Gibbs, Trinidad, Cuba, 21st ult.

Schs Octavia, Cross, Havana, 27th inst; Eliza, (Br) Cronk, St Christophers, 20th ult.

Sch Emulous, Crane, St Domingo, 27th ult. Spoke going in, brig William, Fairfield, from St Thomas, and an herm brig, supposed the Cashier, of Boston, or Ariel, of N York; 30th, lat 21 12, lon 67 27, schr Childe-Harold, of Gloucester, 22 ds fm New York for Jacmel; 12th inst. lat 40 22, lon 70 15, sch Firm, of Lubec, 4 days out, for Wilmington; 13th, a sch. 5 ds fm Halifax. On the 7th inst. in a severe squall, was struck by lightning, which caused some damage.

CLEARED.

Ship Henry Thompson, Woodbury, New Orleans.

Brigs Hope, Howes, Antwerp; Element, (Br) Card, Windsor, NS; Satisfaction, (Br) Bache, St Andrews.

Br schs Polly, M'Rae, Halifax; Rambler, Terrio, do; Henry, Coffin, Windsor, NS; Mark, Albin, do; Isabella, do; Orient, do.

Schs Splendid, Eastport; Nile, Hallowell; Comet, Bath; Dover Packet, Dover; Dove, Portsmouth; Adar, Newburyport.

Sloops Votary, Portland; Atalanta, Plymouth; Reform, Duxbury; Jackson, Salem.

At 6, P. M—Brigs Junius, Elwell, Baltimore; Ida, Hallet, do; Gem, Clark, Philadelphia.

Schs Samuel, Baker, Providence; Leo, Gorham, Plymouth.

The Shrine.

THIS day published by COTTONS & BARNARD,—The Shrine, No. 2, Vol. 1. Conducted by a number of undergraduates in Amherst College. Contents:—Eloquence—The Dying Milanese—English Bards; Wm. Wordsworth—To Laura—The Writings of Junius—The Pursuit of Truth—The Renunciation—The Oath—The Character of David—Night—Solitude—Misapplication of Talent—Conversation on Painting, Sculpture and Poetry—Sonnet; to a Lady—Literary Notices—Editors' Remarks—To Correspondents.

Subscriptions received at COTTONS & BARNARD's, No 184 Washington street. June 30

Semi-Crescent Edge Razors,

MANUFACTURED from the finest India Steel. The construction of these Razors is eminently adapted for taking off the Beard with a degree of ease and dispatch superior to any other kind whatsoever.

The subscriber has received a supply of these universally approved Razors from the original manufacture, Sheffield. E. V. ASHTON, 130, Washington street.

June 30

POSTSCRIPT.

Eleven and a half o'clock. We have received the New-York American of Friday evening by favor of a Gentleman who arrived in the steamer Benj. Franklin. The passengers were landed at Greenwich. The number of new cases in the city at large from Thursday noon to Friday noon were 66, in Bellevue Alms house 35. Whole number of deaths in the same time at large 32, at Bellevue 17. Total deaths 49.

Congress is to rise on the 16th inst. A joint committee of both houses has been appointed upon the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the amendments to the Tariff Bill.

In the Senate on Wednesday Mr. Webster opened the debate on the veto of the President on the Bank Bill. Mr. Holmes followed and spoke some time, when the Senate took a recess. At 5 o'clock the Senate resumed its sitting and Mr. Holmes concluded his remarks. Mr. Ewing and Mr. Clayton successively addressed the Senate, when Mr. Clay moved an adjournment, and at 8 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

India Rubber Suspenders!

FOR Sale by JOHN H. COPP, 20, State str't. a fine assortment of French and English Rubber and Silk Suspenders. mar 28

LION TAVERN—Re-opened.
WASHINGTON-STREET.

AMOS ALLEN, Jr. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the well-known stand, long known as the LION TAVERN, on Washington-street. No expense has been spared in fitting it up in a convenient and elegant manner. The BAR, CELLAR and LARDER are stocked in a style to satisfy the most fastidious.

The Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest LIQUORS, WINES, &c. His attendants will be intelligent, prompt and respectful; and his Larder will be stocked with WILD GAME, and all the delicacies of each succeeding season.

☞ He can accommodate at the shortest notice, Societies, Clubs, Engine Companies, and Parties, with Dinners or Suppers, of the choicest delicacies to be found in our Market.

☞ MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE, are particularly reminded of their long tried and approved residence. A separate parlor will be provided for their accommodation, and every exertion made to make them perfectly "*at home*" while *from home* on public business.

A few regular and transient Boarders can be accommodated in a style to meet their entire satisfaction.

Connected with the house, is a large and extensive LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT, where swift Horses, good Carriages, and careful Drivers, will be constantly on hand. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Dec 31 AMOS ALLEN, Jr.

To be Let,

HOUSE No. 4, Montgomery Place—in every respect calculated for a genteel family. Inquire of HENRY V. SPURR, Cambridgeport. June 23

Exchange Coffee House,
CONGRESS SQUARE, BOSTON.

THIS extensive and well known establishment, heretofore kept by Mr. William Gallagher, is now continued by the subscriber, who hopes, by constant exertions, to sustain the former reputation of the house. He will have the counsel and assistance of his father (who has had considerable experience) in the management of the same.

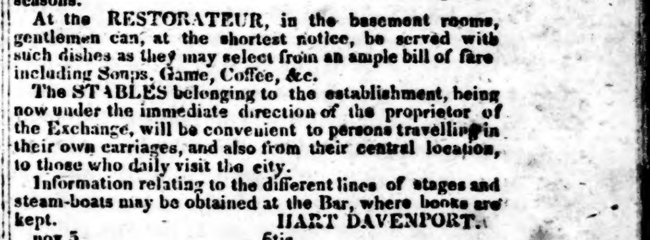
Gentlemen with ladies, and families, can be pleasantly accommodated in separate apartments;—Dinner and Supper Parties, Military Companies, Balls, Society Meetings, &c. provided for on the most liberal terms.—Permanent Boarders, Merchants from the country, and Members of the Legislature, will find the charges reasonable. The best of Wines and Liquors constantly on hand, and the tables will be supplied with every variety of the different seasons.

At the RESTORATEUR, in the basement rooms, gentlemen can, at the shortest notice, be served with such dishes as they may select from an ample bill of fare including Soups, Game, Coffee, &c.

The STABLES belonging to the establishment, being now under the immediate direction of the proprietor of the Exchange, will be convenient to persons travelling in their own carriages, and also from their central location, to those who daily visit the city.

Information relating to the different lines of stages and steam-boats may be obtained at the Bar, where books are kept.

nov 5 6tis HART DAVENPORT.



The Parisian Bear's Grease!

FOR PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.

OF all the inventions which are daily offered to the Public, there is none which possess the virtue of making the Hair grow *thick, long and glossy* except the true Bear's Grease.

This article has always been acknowledged to be the most beneficial to preserve, thicken, and beautify the Hair, rendering it soft and easy to curl, without the application of curling irons which in a little time injures the beauty of the hair by singing and burning it, and in many cases changes the color. Its redish hue, which is natural, it being a mixture of the blood that is found in the Grease, and possesses *the true renovating power for quickening the roots of the hair.*

The manner of using it is to take a piece as big as a small pea, apply it as near the roots of the hair as possible, and by a few repetitions the astonishing virtue of this production will disclose itself.

Manufactured only by Dissey & Piver, Paris, and their genuine is put up in beautiful Porcelain pots, with their name and address.

They have just supplied the subscriber, with a new and fresh supply. E. V. ASHTON,

feb 18 is&ostf 130, Washington street.

KIMBALL'S

IMPROVED BRISTLE FRAME STOCKS, covered with the Snake Skin French Bombazines and fine Silk Velvets, for sale at the Manufactory, 12 Washington street.

*** Country Merchants will find them a very superior article for their trade. tf mar 3

Brewster's Encyclopedia.

IMPROVED. Just published and received by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos. 18 and 20 Cornhill, late Market street, volume 17, part 2, of the American Edition of the new Edinburgh Encyclopedia, conducted by David Brewster, LL. D. Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Assisted by upwards of one hundred Gentlemen in Europe, most eminent in Science and in Literature, and now improved, for the greater satisfaction and better information of the people of the United State, in the Civil, Religious and Natural History of their Country; in American Biography, and in the great discoveries in Mechanics and the Arts.

The Editor of the American Edition of the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, with great pleasure embraces the opportunity afforded by the publication of the 34th number, to announce to his numerous subscribers the completion of this valuable work in Edingburgh; the latter numbers have been published there within a few months and contain about 70 engravings, many of which are necessary to render the former volumes complete; these numbers have now been received, and such arrangements have been made as enable the Editor, with great confidence, to assure the subscribers that the American Edition will be completed in two additional numbers, and ready for delivery soon.

BELL'S PASTE BLACKING BOSTON

THE WAREHOUSE is removed to No. 28, Brattle street, opposite the Cambridge and Charlestown Hourly Stage Office.

N. B. Just received from the Factory 4000 doz. in bbls. packed in complete shipping order; for sale by the barrel, gross or dozen. All orders addressed as above, will be punctually attended to. tf. april 14

MISCELLANIES.

SELECTIONS.

Sir Isaac Newton. His house at Coldsworth is a handsome structure. His study boarded round and jutting out; we were in the room where he was born; both of as melancholy an air as ever I saw. Mr. Percival, his tenant, who still lives there, says he was a man of very few words; that he would sometimes be silent and thoughtful for above a quarter of an hour together, and look all the while as if he were saying his prayers; but that when he did speak it was always very much to the purpose.—1775.—*Spence's Anecdotes.*

Scriptural use of the word Forty.—This numerical, which occurs so frequently, and in places where its introduction is apparently at variance with passages that precede and follow it, is in the East constantly used as a general term, implying "many," or an indefinite number, as we use the words "score" and "dozen or two." A ruined palace at Persepolis is called "Chelminar," or the "forty pillars," though it has but nineteen standing, and, when perfect, had two hundred and six. The Arabs also use "one thousand and one" in a similar manner. Thus Moses was in the Mount "forty" days, means many days. The Israelites lived many, not "forty" years in the Wilderness. This meaning explains numerous difficulties in Scriptural history; and Persians, Arabs, and Turks, still use the term "forty" in this sense.

Russian Funeral. On returning to the street, our attention was attracted by a funeral procession, preceded by twelve ecclesiastics in their sacerdotal costume, and bareheaded. They were at some distance from each other, and accompanied by the high-priest, who was distinguished by a particular dress. Then followed four men, about fifty feet from each other, two on each side of the street, with broad slouched hats, and pieces of white crape attached to them, so as to cover their faces, each holding a lighted torch. A group of singing boys came after, in the centre of whom was one holding a gold case, with an effigy of the Virgin Mary. The body was in a kind of hearse, drawn by six horses, covered with black cloth, and the postillions and drivers on the box were uncovered.—Over the coffin was a rich embroidered mantle; two attendants walked behind, and two on each side. A crowd of domestics and poor women, with white handkerchiefs bound round their heads, closed the mournful *cortege*. It is the practice here to walk to the place of interment, although it should be 20 miles distance from the spot whence the body is carried. We had an opportunity of witnessing the religious ceremonies which take place immediately after a person's decease; a gentleman having died at our hotel almost immediately after we entered it. With some difficulty we obtained permission to gratify our curiosity, and were admitted into the chamber of death, where the body was laid out. The coffin, which was exceedingly splendid, and very broad at the top, after the fashion of an antique sarcophagus, rested on claw feet. It was covered with crimson, embroidered with silver, and at the head was a large ornamented cross. Underneath it a of quantity ice was laid in a vessel. The corpse was not dressed in a shroud, but in a suit of black, it being the custom to send for a tailor to equip the body as soon as it is dead. The shirt collar was put up erect, a riband bound round the head, with representations of angelic figures on it, and a writing, testifying that the deceased had died in the Christian faith. On the breast was laid a small picture of our Saviour. Three enormous thick tapers, entwined with black crape, and in silver candlesticks, were placed at the end, and on each side of the head, whilst a fourth stood at the foot of the coffin. Pedestals were also placed round it, with red velvet cushions and gold fringes, on which were laid the several orders of the deceased. A priest, who stood on the right side of the coffin, was reading from a book, and on the temporary altar was placed a small picture in a frame. At certain intervals he was relieved by another ecclesiastic, and they continued thus occupied for three successive days and nights.—On a table was laid a plate of rice, with raisins in the centre, arranged in the form of a cross, encircled with large pieces of sugar, intended, as we were informed to be given to the attendants at the place of interment. It is also usual for the friends of the deceased to walk round the body and kiss the face; but they had not yet arrived to go through this ceremony. It may be observed, that in this city, coffins of all sizes are to be found ready for sale, and piled up in the shops of grocers.—*Wilson's Travels in Russia.*

Marquis of Wharton. Never were excellent abilities more abused than by this peer. He did not attempt to disguise, but even gloried in vice. He defied its effects, either as to his interest, or to his constitution; oaths, falsities, and profaneness of every kind, were familiar to him. He exceeded the profligacy of the youngest man; yet, at an advanced age he had the appearance of one.—His avarice kept pace with his profligacy; he was venal to excess. No impressions could be made upon him; he behaved with the same familiarity to the man whom he injured, as to one who expected his patronage. To majesty, though he owed so much to his sovereign, he acted as if he had been opposing his relation, the usurper Cromwell. In fine, the strength of his constitution, the vigor of his mind, his great wealth, and his high honours, were made subservient to very unworthy purposes.—*Noble's Contin: Granger's Biog. Hist.*

Weeping. Young women are full of tears. They will weep as bitterly for the loss of a new dress as for the loss of an old lover. They will weep for any thing or for nothing. They will scold you to death for accidentally tearing a new gown, and weep for spite that they cannot be revenged on you. They will play the coquette in your presence, and weep when you are absent. They will weep because they cannot go to a ball or a tea party, or because their parents will not permit them to run away with a blackguard; and they will weep because they cannot have every thing their own way. Married women weep to conquer. Tears are the most potent arms of matrimonial warfare. If a gruff husband has abused his wife, she weeps, and he relents and promises better behavior. How many men have gone to bed in wrath, and risen in the morning quite subdued with tears and a curtain lecture? Women weep to get at their husbands' secrets, and they also weep when their own secrets have been revealed. They weep through pride, through vanity, through folly, through cunning, and through weakness. They will weep for a husband's misfortunes, while they scold himself. A woman will weep over the dead body of her husband, while her vanity will ask her neighbors how she is fitted with her mournings. She weeps for one husband that she may get another. The 'Widow of Ephesus' bedewed the grave of her spouse with one eye, while she squinted love to a young soldier with the other. Drunkards are much given to weeping. They will shed tears of bitter repentance this moment and sin the next. It is no uncommon thing to hear them cursing the effects of intemperance, while they are poising the cup of indulgence, and gasping to gulp down its contents. The beggar and the tragedian weep for a livelihood; they can coin their tears and make them pass for the current money of the realm. The one weeps you into a charitable humor, and the other makes you pay for being forced to weep along with him. Sympathy bids us relieve the one, and curiosity prompts us to support the other. We relieve the beggar when he prefers his claim, and we pay the tragedian before hand. The one weeps whether we will or not, but the other weeps only when they are well paid for it. Poets are a weeping tribe. They are social in their tears: they would have the whole to weep along with them. Their sensibility is so exquisite, and their imaginations so fantastic, that they make even the material world to sympathize with their sorrows. The dew on the cheek of the lily is compared to tears on the cheek of a disconsolate maiden; when it glitters on the herbage at twilight, it is called the tears of the evening, and when the sun rises and exhales the dew drops from the flowers, it is said to wipe away the tears of the morning. Thus we have a weeping day and a weeping night. We have weeping rocks, weeping waterfalls, weeping willows, weeping grottoes, weeping skies, weeping climates, and, if any signal calamity has befallen a great man, we have, to finish the climax, a weeping world.

Manners of the Tartars. The *Pekin Gazette* contains an appeal from the ninth daughter of one of the Tartar kings. About eight years ago, the emperor, who arranges these matters for the whole imperial clan, ordered that she should become the wife of Leenche, the son of an officer of the yellow banner body guard. In about eleven months, before the marriage had taken place, her intended husband died. When Kih-kih, for that was the lady's name, heard of this event, she resolved to cut off her hair, join her husband's family, and remain a virgin for life.—This chaste resolution reached the ears of the emperor, and he conferred on her an honorary tablet for the door of her apartment, and gave her a title descriptive of her virtue.

His Majesty, a few days ago, when worshipping and offering sacrifice on the altar of Hwang Te, the yellow emperor, and divine originator of agriculture, drank "the cup of bliss," and performed the grand ceremony of thrice kneeling and nine times putting his forehead to the ground. It seems he did not much like it, for he has censured the master of the ceremonies for giving the words "kneel, knock, kneel, knock, kneel, knock," two slowly.

Opinions. *A Chinese Statesman.* Under the reign of Shintsung, Wang-kwei, continued to keep the place of premier sixteen years. He was esteemed a great flatterer in his day, and, after his death, History handed him down to the laugh of posterity, by the appellation of "minister three wills." When going in to an audience of the emperor, he invariably said to his colleagues, "We'll *take* his majesty's *will.*" When others were discussing the merits of a public measure, his one speech was, "We'll *submit* to his majesty's *will.*" And after retiring from the imperial presence, he silenced all objections by saying, "We've *gotten* his majesty's *will.*" A man, not very unlike the Chinese statesman Wang-kwei, we once knew in the western world. He had three opinions on every subject. "This," said he, "is my *private* opinion, this my *official* opinion, and this my *public* opinion."

Clear Spring, (Md.) June 26.

Melancholy Accident. On Tuesday, 26th inst. while the U. States mail coach was on its way from Baltimore to Wheeling, and near Clear Spring, the spindle gave way, the fore wheel run off, and the coach upset. Mr. Enoch Edmonston was suddenly precipitated from the top under the body of the stage, and so fatally wounded, that although medical aid was immediately sent for he died in a few minutes. He was unable to speak, and apparently senseless after he was drawn from under the carriage. His trunk and pocket book were duly examined by the writer and Lt. J. P. Harden, of the U. S. army, in the presence of several other gentlemen, and then committed to the care of Samuel Boyd, at the hotel. There was found with him some books, wearing apparel, notes, &c. together with $18 50, in paper and silver. Other passengers, among whom were Mrs. Bruno and daughter, were not materially injured.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash,

Cleansing and Preserving the Teeth and Cleansing the Mouth.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the Teeth, and will answer the purposes of the best dentifrice. It contains no acid or any ingredient which can in any case be injurious. It will also be found to keep the brush itself free from all impurities.

It has the further advantage of cleansing the mouth also; and of removing whatever is offensive in the breath. It hardens the gums, and is a valuable remedy for canker or soreness of the mouth. In fine it preserves the teeth and mouth in all respects in a clean and healthy condition. It is agreeable to the taste. Gentlemen who are in the habit of using tobacco, will find that the tooth wash will speedily remove all the effects of it from the mouth.

That the public may rest assured of the very salutary effects of this composition, the following recommendations which have been received by Lowe & Reed, Proprietors, are submitted.

From C. H. Stedman, M. D.

U. S. Marine Hospital, March 9, 1831. Having examined and employed the Chlorine Tooth Wash, prepared by you, I feel happy to say that I am fully convinced of its utility in diseases of the teeth and gums; and with this view I cheerfully recommend it to the attention of the public.

Yours respectfully, C. H. STEDMAN.

From S. A. Shurtleff, M. D.

I have used your 'Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash,' and find it an excellent article for removing the fœtid breath from decayed teeth, and also in restoring the gums when spongy, to perfect health. On using it in the evening, it will preserve a sweet and pleasant taste in the mouth during the whole night. I have prescribed it in diseases occasioned by mercurials, and find it excels all other remedies in restoring the mouth to a healthy state, in a short time.

Yours, &c. S. A. SHURTLEFF.

Boston, March 15, 1831.

From J. B. Flint, M. D.

I have administered the Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash you were good enough to put into my hands, and at your request am very willing to say, that the result of my little experience confirms the opinion I had formed of it from a knowledge of its composition. I believe it to be an ingenious, agreeable, and efficacious preparation for preventing the offensive effects of depraved secretions in the mouth, and for invigorating and preserving the gums.

JOSH. B. FLINT.

Boston, March 16, 1831.

From J. W. Webster, M. D., Erving Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University.

Harvard University, Cambridge, March 14, 1831. I have examined the 'Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash,' received from you, and have no hesitation in stating my belief that it will answer the purpose for which you have compounded it. I have discovered in it no ingredient which can prove injurious to the teeth.

Yours, &c. J. W. WEBSTER.

☞ Other recommendations may be found on the wrapper to each bottle.

Sold wholesale by LOWE & REED, 24 & 26, Merchants Row; by Jos. Kidder, corner of Court and Hanover streets; D. Henchman, Cambridge-street; T. Farrington, 44 Hanover-street; Jarvis & Pearson, and J. T. Brown, Washington-street. Price 50 cents.

may 5 e3w1y.

John H. Copp,

No. 20 STATE STREET,

KEEPS constantly for sale a superior assortment of French, English, and American BROADCLOTHS. Also—a splendid lot of double and single mill'd Cassimeres, choice colors, Silk, Valencia and Marseilles vestings, with a complete assortment of fancy articles usually found at a genteel clothing store.

Garments made to order at short notice, and warranted.

tf Nov 19

Beware of Imported Counterfeits

THE FOLLOWING CAUTION is suggested to every person who is desirous of purchasing Day & Martin's *Genuine Blacking.* Immense large quantities of Spurious Blacking are now imported into this market, and advertised for sale, with a great parade, and flourish about its genuineness; some even pretend to be sole agents, and have the audacity to claim an exclusive right in selling this Blacking. Dealers should be on their guard against buying this article for it is only one of the many tricks, resorted to by mercenary dealers to force on their customers, *base Counterfeit Blacking* instead of the Genuine, thereby gaining an exorbitant profit and imposing on the unwary.

E. V. ASHTON,

Has for sale a few casks of Blacking, variously assorted from 9 to 20 dozen each, *sent to him* by Day & Martin, 97 High Holborn, London. The *Genuine* Blacking can only be had at the London and Paris Importing Warehouse 130 Washington street, at the *new reduced retail prices,* viz

Small Size Jugs	12 1-2 cents each.		
Middle "	"	25	" "
Large "	"	37 1-2	" "

☞ By the *one* or *more casks* or dozen, a very *liberal discount* from the above prices.

☞ E. V. A. has no other Blacking in his establishment but that furnished him by Day & Martin, and he is continually receiving fresh supplies from them.

april 23 tf

Harper's Family Library.

Nos. 36.

CONTAINING Turner's Sacred History of the World.

Also, the whole Library from 1 to 32, making a complete and uniform set.

Also, the second part of the North American Arithmetic, uniting oral and written exercises, in corresponding chapters. By Frederick Emerson, late principal in the department of Arithmetic, Boylston School, Boston.

Just published and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 18 and 20, Cornhill.

Country traders and schoolmasters supplied on the most liberal terms. July 7

New Directory.

BOSTON DIRECTORY for 1832 and 1833. Just received and for sale by *R. P. & C. WILLIAMS,* 18 and 20 Cornhill. july 7

The Genuine Oxygen Soap.

THE Oxygen Soap, as a cosmetic, and for shaving, stands unrivalled. It is a composition in which pure caustic alkali is exhibited in its mildest form, united with a large portion of Oxygen—a substance so well known to be essential to life, that it has obtained in its gaseous form, the name of vital air.

All acquainted with the experiments of Sir Humphrey Davy, are aware of the effect the inspiration of pure Oxygen Gas has on the human system; through the medium of the lungs, it invigorates the blood and causes a free and healthy circulation—it imparts to it its principles of vitality and gives its peculiar scarlet hue. Some celebrated French Physicians have recommended the respiration of Oxygen Gas as a sovereign remedy in all consumptive cases.

So in external applications, especially when aided by the cleansing virtues of Soap, it has a similar effect, it renders the skin soft and pliable, and preserves it in a healthy state; it gives it the bloom and purity of youth, and by its invigorating and strengthening qualities, enables the skin to perform its functions, known to be so necessary in the economy of nature for the preservation of beauty and the enjoyment of health. It removes all cutaneous eruptions, and is recommended as the best remedy for roughness of the hands, freckles, &c. that has ever been offered to the public.

☞ *E. V. ASHTON,* 130 Washington-street, has just received a fresh supply of the Oxygen Soap, and for sale by the dozen or single square at reduced prices.

July 7

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia,

WHICH will prevent the hair from falling off, and restores it again on bald places. Improved in color, strength, and perfume. The grand capilliary virtues of the Balm of Columbia are as follows—One bottle, price 50 cents, prevents the hair from falling off in 48 hours from its first application, or causing a new growth of whiskers. A bottle, price 75 cents, will not only stop the hair from falling off, but likewise in three weeks causes a new growth to appear, and one at $1, gives in general a good head of hair to a young person.

It prevents the hair from turning grey, and makes it curl beautifully, look bright and glossy, and in a few applications frees it from scurf and entirely removes nervous headaches.

It is by repeated experiments found to bear every sort of climate, without the least injury to its virtues.

Copies of certificates will be shown by the venders from gentlemen who, after being bald a number of years, have received a new growth of hair.

The signers' characters are supported by his Britannic Majesty's Consul, Philadelphia, who thereto has prefixed his seal and royal arms of Great Britain; also the Mayor and other Magistrates, who were personally acquainted with the signers, have certified to their high respectability, and have likewise prefixed their seals.

☞ E. V. ASHTON, 130, Washington-street, has just received a further supply of the London Balm of Columbia. may 19

Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia,

VOLUME 16.

THIS day is published by CAREY & LEA, History of the Rise, Progress, and present state of the Manufactures of Porcelain and Glass, with numerous wood cuts, being Vol. 16 of Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopedia.

"This volume appears to contain all useful information on the subject of which it treats."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

June 16

American Quarterly Review,

NO. XXII.

THIS day is published by CAREY & LEA, The American Quarterly Review, No. 22, for June, 1831.

CONTENTS.

Art. I. The Public Domain—Annual Report of the Treasury Department, at the opening of the First Session of the Twenty-second Congress.

II. Flint's Mississippi Valley—The History and Geography of the Mississippi Valley. To which is appended a condensed Physical Geography of the Atlantic U. States, and the whole American Continent. 2d ed. By Timothy Flint, author of "Recollections of the last ten years in the Mississippi Valley."

III. Lord Dover's Frederick the Second—The Life of Frederick the Second, King of Prussia. By Lord Dover.

IV. The Tariff Question—New York Tariff Address—Free Trade Memorial and Supplement. Debate in the Senate on Mr. Clay's Resolutions.

V. Oxford Prize Essays—The Oxford English Prize Essays.

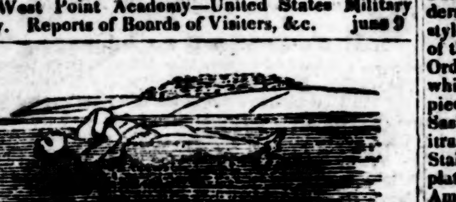
VI. Bouchette's British North America—The British Dominions in N. America, or a Topographical and Statistical Description of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the Islands of Newfoundland, Prince Edward, and Cape Breton, including Considerations on Land Granting, &c. By Joseph Bouchette, Esq. Surveyor General of Lower Canada, Lt. Col. C. M. &c. &c.

Message of the President of the U. States, transmitting the Correspondence between this Government and that of Great Britain, on the subject of the claims of the two Governments to the Territory West of the Rocky Mountains.

VII. Life of Gouverneur Morris—The Life of Gouverneur Morris, with Selections from his Correspondence and Miscellaneous Papers; detailing Events in the American Revolution, the French Revolution, and in the Political History of the United States. By Jared Sparks.

VIII. Doctrine of Probabilities—Library of Useful Knowledge. On Probability. Parts I and II. Report from the Select Committee on Life Annuities. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed 4th June, 1829. Report of John Finlaison, Actuary of the National Debt, on the Evidence and Elementary Facts on which the Tables of Life Annuities are Founded. Ordered by the House of Commons, to be printed, 31st March, 1829. A comparative view of the various Institutions for the Assurance of Lives. By Charles Babbage, Esq. M. A. &c.

IX. West Point Academy—United States Military Academy. Reports of Boards of Visiters, &c. june 9



Swimming School,

THE Swimming School has been rebuilt upon a more extensive scale than any similar establishment in this country, covering over ten thousand feet, and now combines every accommodation either for scholars or bathers. In the centre is an extensive basin, over one half which there is a platform for bathers who do not wish to take lessons.

☞ Private Bathing with Shower Baths. Entrance opposite the bottom of Chesnut street, between the Mill Dam and the Rev. Mr. Sharp's Meeting-house.

June 30 J. BRAMAN.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THE experience of twelve years has given to Swaim's Panacea, a distinction which its efficacy only can support, and which the constantly increasing sales declare to be well founded. It is offered as a remedy for Scrofula, or Kings' Evil, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Ulcers of the Larynx, Diseases of an Ulcerous character, long standing Rheumatic Affections, White Swellings, and Diseases of the Bones, Syphilis, Disorders of the Blood and the Diseases produced by an excessive use of Mercury. It has also been found useful as a Spring Medicine, purifying and invigorating the system.

The operation of the Panacea, is to impart vigor to the whole system, while the cure is going on; it interrupts neither business, nor pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet.

As a plain and conclusive argument in its favor it may be observed, that it has obtained the distinction of being recommended by many celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and elsewhere.

Price $2 per bottle. For sale in any quantity by JONATHAN P. HALL, Jr.

mar 10 1aw6m No. 1, Union street.

Cream of Cocoa.

HENRY WHITE, corner of Court and Tremont streets, has just received a new supply of the celebrated CREAM OF COCOA. Also, a quantity of Dr Robertson's COUGH DROPS. A discount to country traders. istf jan 21

Library of Select Novels,

NO. 21 AND 22.

EVELINA; or the History of a Young Lady's Introduction to the World. By Miss Burney. In 2 volumes. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos. 18 & 20 Cornhill. mar 24

Cox's Journey.

ADVENTURES on the Columbia River, including the narrative of a residence of six years on the Western side of the Rocky Mountains, among various tribes of Indians hitherto unknown; together with a journey across the American Continent. By Ross Cox. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos 18 & 20 Cornhill. m 5

☞ Prices all Reduced!

ROWLAND'S Essence of Tyre, at $1 the bottle; Rowland's Kalydor and Alsana Extract, $1, and the Macassar Oil, at 62 1-2 cents the single bottle. By the half dozen or more, a *liberal discount* from these prices.

Red Whiskers, Grey Whiskers, Eyebrows, and Hair on the head, effectually changed to Brown or Black, by the use of ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE.

By merely wetting the hair with this preparation, it immediately produces a perfect change.

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT,

For the tooth ach, and beautifying the teeth and gums.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,

For improving and beautifying the complexion, renders the skin soft, fair and blooming.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

This Oil is recommended on the basis of truth, for restoring the hair on bald places; preventing its falling off or turning grey to the latest period of life.

To guard against Fraud, purchasers are respectfully requested not to purchase any of the above articles without Labels, and to "ask for Rowland's," noticing that each genuine bottle of Macassar Oil is with a Pamphlet enclosed in a Wrapper, executed by Messrs. Perkins & Heath; that article, and also the Kalydor, Essence of Tyre, and Alsana Extract, are sealed with Red Wax, bearing the name and address also signed on the Label in Red,

"*A. ROWLAND & SON,* 29, Hatton Garden."

All others are frauds on the Proprietors, and impositions on the Public.

E. V. ASHTON, 130, Washington street, has just received a fresh supply from the proprietors, London, and purchasers of these articles, may be certain of obtaining all of the above, in their pure and unadulterated stae, as originally prepared by Rowland & Son, and at less prices than heretofore sold at, by any other person in the citty.

Washington Hotel,

NEW YORK.

THIS extensive and well known establishment, heretofore conducted by Mr. James Hamilton, is now continued by the subscriber; who hopes, by constant exertions, to sustain the good reputation of the house.—Gentlemen with ladies, and families can be pleasantly accommodated with parlors and lodging rooms adjoining. Dinner and supper parties, society meetings, &c. provided for on the most reasonable terms. Permanent boarders, and merchants from the country, will find the charges reasonable. The best wines and liquors constantly on hand; and the tables supplied with the luxury and variety of the different seasons. The location of the house being 232 Broadway, near the Park, is not surpassed by any other in the city. HENRY JOHNSON.

New York, June 1.

The Young Man's Own Book,

A MANUAL of politeness, intellectual improvement, and moral deportment; calculated to form the character on a solid basis and insure respectability in life.

Sui cuique mores fingunt fortunam.

It is a man's manners that makes his fortune.

Also—American edition of the New Edinburgh Encyclopedia, vol. 18th, part 1st, No. 35. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos. 18 and 20 Cornhill. June 30

PETER C. JONES,

HAS just received at No. 116, State-street,

50 reams	Goodwin's first quality Letter Paper:			
50 "	" second do.	do.	do.	
75 "	Butler's Cap and Letter		do.	
250 "	Foolscap, Pot and Letter Paper, different kinds.			

Also, on hand, a prime assortment of Kentish Cap, wrapping, Tea, Cloth, Sheathing and Bag Paper, with a good assortment of Account Books, Stationary, &c.

nov 12 9tis

A Beautiful Head of Hair

IS the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even to shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance, the remainder of their lives are consequently spent in retirement. In short not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth, with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, C. & A. OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLOMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning grey, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm, are shown by the proprietors.

☞ E. V. ASHTON, 130, Washington street, has just received a further supply of the London BALM OF COLOMBIA. tf mar 3

DANIEL GRAHAM,

FORMERLY in the employ of Mr. William Gallagher, at the Exchange, returns his hearty thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal patronage received from them during the eight months that he has kept the BANK COFFEE HOUSE, in Lindall-street.

Having made material repairs on the House, and having also the benefit of more experience, he would now respectfully request a continuance of the public favor. He would inform those who are not already acquainted with his Establishment, that he has attached to it a RESTORATEUR, which enables him to furnish Meals at any hour of the day, and dishes of any sort that may be desired.—He will always take a pride in providing the very best articles the market affords. Clubs and Parties can always be accommodated with Dinners or Suppers, at the shortest notice; and would also receive a few regular Boarders, or furnish Meals by the week as well as singly, on reasonable terms. tf may 26

Benjamin's Practical House

CARPENTER

JUST published and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Benjamin's Practical House Carpenter; being a complete development of the Grecian Orders of Architecture, methodised and arranged in such a simple, and comprehensive manner, as to be easily understood; each example being fashioned according to the style and practice of the present day, containing examples of the Tuscan, Doric, Tonic, Corinthian and Composite Orders, with all their details drawn to a large scale; to which are added, a series of Designs for Porticos, Frontispieces, Doors, Windows, Caps and Sills, Sash Frames, Sashes and Shutters, Base and Sur-Base Mouldings, Architraves, Chimney Pieces, Trusses for Roofs and Partitions, Stairs, &c. Engraved on sixty-four large quarto copper plates. By Asher Benjamin, Architect. Author of "The American Builder's Companion," and "The Rudiments of Architecture." jan 21

Telegraph Vocabulary.

JUST published, and for sale by D. & S. W. BARNES, Commercial-street; BENJA. LORING and ANDREW J. ALLEN, State-street; GEDNEY KING and S. W. THAXTER, Broad-street; E. HARRIS, India-street, and by the undersigned at the Telegraph Office, Central-wharf, the United States Telegraph Vocabulary, comprising twelve thousand arbitrary telegraphic significations for the use of vessels at sea, and embracing the Holyhead and Marine Telegraph Numerals, with the designating numbers of those vessels who have adopted those systems—to which is added, the Boston Harbor Signal Book, containing an illustration of the Telegraph Signals displayed at the Observatory, Central-wharf.

may 26 4w JOHN R. PARKER.

New-England Magazine.

THIS day Published by J. T. & E. BUCKINGHAM, No. XIII. of the New England Magazine, for July.

CONTENTS.

Original Papers.—Art. I. Early American Artists and Mechanics. II. Sports of Childhood. III. The Schoolmaster, Chap. IV. IV. The Writings of Sir Walter Scott. V. The Farewell. VI. Our Village Poet. VII. Ugly Reflections. VIII. Life beyond the Frontier. IX. Dramatic Reminiscences, No. 5. X. A Poet's Repinings. XI. A Chapter on Field Sports XII. Humors of an Oriental. XIII. A Morning in June. XIV. Reminiscences of a Retired Militia Officer, No. 3. XV. Death and the Lady. XVI. Stephen Girard. XVII. A Vision. XVIII. The Night Season.

Monthly Record—XIX Politics and Statistics—United States, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois.

XX. Literary Notices. XXI. Obituary Notices. XXII. Literary Intelligence. june 30

Hats! Hats! Hats!

CHARLES I. HORSMAN, No. 38, Washington street, a few doors south of Cornhill, (late Market street,) has just received his Spring assortment of Goods, consisting of gentlemen's Beaver and Beaver Napt *HATS*—imitation Beaver do—youth's and children's do. Also a fresh supply of Simm's New York splendid Satin Beaver Hats, a beautiful article—Bedford's do do. *CAPS* Leather, Cloth, Silk, Hair, Circassian and Fancy Caps.—*GLOVES*—Horse-hide, Kid and Goat-skin Gloves. *UMBRELLAS* of French, English, and American Manufacture. april 21

Broussai's Pathology.

JUST published by CAREY & LEA, Principles of Physiological Medicine, in the Propositions, embracing Physiology, Pathology, and Therapeutics, with commentaries on those relating to Pathology, by F. J. V. Broussais, M. D. translated from the French, by Isaac Hays, M. D. and R. E. Griffith, M. D. 1 vol. 8vo.

june 30

Mr. Whitman's Address,

DELIVERED at the Dedication of the Masonic Temple, just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Nos. 18 and 20 Cornhill. June 30

London Quarterly Review.

JUST published by LILLY & WAIT, the London Quarterly Review, No. 93.

CONTENTS.

Art. I. Life and Writings of Hesiod.

II. Domestic Manners of the Americans. By Mrs. Trollope.

III. Fables, and other Pieces in Verse, by Mary Maria Colling; with some account of the author. In Letters to Robert Southey, Esq. P.L. By Mrs. Bray, author of 'Fitz of Fitzford,' 'The Talba,' &c. &c.

IV. Principles of Geology, being an attempt to explain the former Changes of the Earth's Surface, by reference to causes now in operation. By Charles Lyell, Esq. F.R.S. Professor of Geology in King's College, London.—Vol. 2.

V. 1. Fragments of Voyages and Travels. By Capt. Basil Hall, R.N. Second Series. 2. An account of the British Campaign in 1809, in Portugal and Spain. By the Earl of Munster.

VI. 1. Facts relating to the Punishment of Death in the Metropolis. By Edward Gibbon Wakefield, Esq. 2. Reports from the Select Committee on Criminal Commitments and Convictions. Communicated by the Commons to the Lords. 1828. 3. Ditto, 1829.

VII. Remarks on the Condition of Hunters, the Choice of Horses, and their Management; in a Series of Familiar Letters. By Nimrod.

VIII. Francis the First, an Historical Drama. By Frances Ann Kemble.

IX. 1. Souvenirs sur Mirabeau et sur les deux Premieres Assemblees Legislatives. Par Etienne Dumont (de Geneve), Ouvrage posthume publie par M. J. L. Duval, Membre du Conseil Representatif du Canton de Geneve. 2. The Progress of the Revolutions of 1640 and 1830. 3. On the Present Balance of Parties in the State. By Sir John Walsh, Bart. M.P. 4. Some Reflections of a Church of England Man on the conduct of the Chief Secretary for Ireland. 5. True Causes of Riot and Rebellion; or, a Petition to the King on behalf of the Prisoners convicted under the late special commissions at Bristol and Nottingham. may 25

Dinner and Tea Ware,

VERY handsome patterns, just received by E. B. McLAUGHLIN, 34, Hanover street, next to (late) Earl's Coffee House.

☞ Ware leaned to parties. June 2

CREAM OF COCOA:

FOR removing Pimples, Freckles, Tan, Redness, Blotches, and all cutaneous eruptions of the skin. This admirable Cosmetic has received universal approbation by all who have used it. The excellent qualities it possesses is in entirely eradicating from the skin, humors of every kind, from whatever cause originating, and gradually producing a soft, clear, and delicate complexion, and by its use it imparts to the Neck, Face and arms, a beautiful healthy bloom, preserves the most delicate texture, and renders rough and harsh skin beautifully smooth and even by due perseverance in the application of the Cream of Cocoa, a delicate complexion is produced. As this cosmetic is innoxious, it may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate Lady or Child. To gentlemen whose faces are tender after shaving the Cream of Cocoa will be found excellent in ameliorating those unpleasant sensations which are often produced. It is highly recommended for Scald head and Salt Rheum.

For sale by HENRY WHITE, corner of Court and Tremont streets

John H. Copp,

20 STATE STREET, has for sale a rich assortment of French, English and American *BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.*

Also—a large quantity of Ready Made Clothing.

april 14 tf

Astonishing Reduction of Prices.

50 CASKS of Real Japan Blacking has just been sent to E. V. ASHTON, 130, Washington street, by Day & Martin, 97, High Holborn, London, per the brig Fame.

The monstrous reduction that has taken place in the price of this Blacking many are not aware of. Much may be saved by dealers and consumers on application to the advertiser. Look out for Counterfeits!

There is daily offered for sale in this city by auction and otherwise, large lots of spurious Day & Martin's Blacking, by pretended sole agents, who force this spurious Blacking on the public at much greater prices than the genuine is now sold for. This is only one of the petty tricks resorted to by a few to get into the market base spurious Blacking instead of the real Day & Martin's, which is now selling as above in large or small quantities, at prices, that no purchaser will be disappointed who will call. istf mar 5

Stocks! Stocks! Stocks!

COUNTRY TRADERS will find at KIMBALL'S Manufactory, 12, Washington street, the greatest assortment of middling and low priced Stocks to be found in this city.

—Also—

Cravat Stiffners; Shirt Studs and Linen Collars, at low prices. april 1

Cast Steel Hones,

FOR Razors, Penknives, Surgeons' Instruments, &c. made and warranted by Charles Babbitt, Taunton, Mass. E. V. ASHTON, No. 130, Washington Street, Boston, Sole Agent for the Manufacturer, has just received a new supply of these Hones.

The following recommendations are published for the information of the public.

We the subscribers have used the Cast Steel Hones and we give it as our opinion that they are the best article for sharpening Razors, &c. that have been offered to the public.

Taunton, Nov. 1830.

D. G. W. Cobb,	*Edwin M. Larcher,*
Horatio L. Danforth,	*J. Baylies,*
Jas. Sproat.	*Wm. Boyd,*
Jos. L. Lord,	*Isaac Babbitt,*
S. B. King,	*Wm. Allen West,*
J. B. Davol,	*Luther Hamilton,*
Edward Mitchell,	*Frederick Crafts,*
Benjamin Norris, M.D.	*Saml. L. Crocker,*
Wm. A. F. Sproat,	*Sydney Williams.*

June 16

The People's Library.

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"The editors and publishers should receive the thanks of the present generation, and the gratitude of posterity, for being the first to prepare in this language what deserves to be entitled not the Encyclopædia Americana, but the People's Library." *N. Y. Cour. & Enq.* april 2

Florida Water.

THE original and genuine FLORIDA WATER, prepared only by John M. Laroque, Chemist and Druggist. This delightful and agreeable perfume is obtained from plants which grow in the South part of the United States. It is an excellent and mild cosmetic, invigorating the nerves, refreshing and beautifying the skin and removing freckles and many other disorders of the face. It also contributes to a perfect state of health by counteracting noxious exhalations, and fortifying the debilitated fibres.

Directions—When used for beautifying the skin, or to remove the heat of the razor after shaving, half a tea spoon full in a half pint or a pint of water, the face to be well bathed in it. In the proportion from half a tea spoon to a tea-spoon full, in a wine glass of water, it proves an excellent philodontic; it strengthens the gums and purifies the breath, when taken as essence of peppermint for pains in the stomach—from half a tea spoon to two in a little water and sugar. It is excellent in nervous head ache, by rubbing the forehead, and smelling it quickly—from a table-spoon full, will be sufficient for this operation. It is also one of the best applications in case of bruises or sprains, as it causes the blood and limph to pervade freely their respective vessels. Being rubbed on the head, it excites the cutaneous nerves, gives tone to the integuments, and promotes that peculiar secretion on which the beauty, color and beauty of the hair depends, and prevents in a great measure premature greyness.

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Flooring Boards, &c.

FOR sale at 65, Broad-street, a few M feet of fine Flooring Boards, ready planed, tongued and grooved, fit for laying down without any further labor, at a price less than they can be furnished by any one else.

nov 5. E. COPELAND, Jr.

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Orders from the country (post paid) will receive immediate attention. nov 30

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Subscriptions received at Cottons & Barnard's, No. 184 Washington street. June 30

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June 30

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OF the Carricature Print, entitled "Much Ado About Nothing," just published and for sale at KIMBALL'S, 12, Washington street. may 12